Mapping and Analysis Tools for Emissions on the Internet: Community Health Air Pollution Information System (CHAPIS)

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US EPA Emission Inventory Conference April 2003

CHAPIS: Community Health Air Pollution Information System

-- Web-Mapping Tool - Prototype April 2003 --

- Provide Interactive Maps of Air Pollution Emission Sources
- Include Stationary, Mobile, & Areawide Emissions
- Provide Maps or Tabular Information
- Data in Prototype are NOT REAL DATA





Initial pollutants and facilities

- Criteria Pollutants for 10 ton/year facilities
- Toxics for Refineries, Power Plants, "Hot Spots"
 Risk Assessment Facilities

Initial public data release ~summer 2003

- On-going future additions
 - Collaboration with CAPCOA and Districts



Support public – diverse browsers, speeds

- "Thin client": no Java, no HTML frames
- DHTML and JavaScript used sparingly
- Adjusts for user's browser version, display resolution

GIS tools for the Internet

- ArcIMS using ActiveX Connector, image server
- Custom Active Server Pages (.ASP)

inks <u>Software</u> Contact Us

HOLLYWOOD



California Air Resources Board

CH Acommunio Health Air Pollution Information System



CHAPIS - Find Your Neighborhood on the Air Pollution Map.

* REVIEW DRAFT * November 2002

Last Updated December 19, 2002

The California Air Resources Board is developing an internet-based mapping tool that allows you to zoom into a map and view sources of nearby air pollution. We call this system CHAPIS (the Community Health Air Pollution Information System). CHAPIS is about making information regarding air pollution emissions available to you in ways that are more understandable and more visual.

What can CHAPIS do?

You can use these maps to ask questions like: What are the major sources of air pollution within five miles of my home? What are the relative contributions of mobile sources and stationary sources? What sources are near my son or daughter's school? Which chemicals are emitted? How far away do I live from an air quality monitor? All you need to answer these questions is to locate your community and answer some questions about which types of pollutants and sources you want information for. The air quality in nearly every part of California needs to be improved, and so we hope that everyone gets involved in air quality issues to help us to focus our attention on the best ways to achieve clean air.

Please keep in mind that there are limitations to CHAPIS, and ways to use it most effectively. For instance, cars and trucks are responsible for most of the air pollution in the State, and generally pose more health risks than individual industrial sites shown as points on the map. So CHAPIS has tools to show the combined contributions of cars and trucks, and industrial sites together, using what we call the Gridded Emissions features. Also, a larger number for emissions of a particular chemical may not be as important as smaller amounts of more potent chemicals. We have tried to provide helpful background information in the CHAPIS Help links, as well as on the next pages.

What information does CHAPIS have now?

We have already placed lots of information in this first release of the CHAPIS tool for you to view, and there will be more over time. CHAPIS includes information for mobile sources (cars and trucks), area-wide sources, and stationary sources (businesses). We are phasing-in different businesses for CHAPIS to help ensure that the information we provide is as accurate as possible. We are working closely with the local air districts. To date, we have included many large facilities including power plants and refineries. Next, we hope to include metal fabrication facilities, aerospace/electronics manufacturing facilities, and chemical plants. In the future, smaller businesses such as gas stations and dry cleaners will be added.

The next pages provide tips for new users, as well as links to learn what actions are underway to reduce air pollution and toxic risks. Click on CONTINUE to learn more about what you can do in CHAPIS.

CONTINUE



CHACOMMUNIS Health Air Pollution Information System



More about CHAPIS

Last Updated December 19, 2002

What are the Sources and Types of Air Pollution?

Cars and trucks (on-road mobile) are the largest sources of air pollution in California. Other sources of air pollution include trains, planes, and lawn and garden equipment (other mobile sources), refineries and power plants (stationary sources or facilities), as well as a miscellaneous category of emission sources that include consumer products like hairspray, and solvent use, such as painting (area-wide). Air pollution includes traditional smog-forming pollutants (criteria pollutants), as well as toxic air pollutants. The ARB receives information on criteria pollutants every year as part of the emission inventory, and information on toxic pollutants every four years as part of the air toxics "Hot Spots" program. One of the reasons to develop CHAPIS was the need to have more up-to-date information on toxic air pollutants than is sometimes collected through the "Hot Spots" program. To learn more about where the information comes from, click here.

What does it all mean?

Emissions from mobile sources (on-road and off-road sources) dominate the regional health impacts of air pollution, and contribute the most to the total amount of air pollution. An individual facility's contributions are usually much lower than the pollution from mobile sources. The amount of emissions is only one component affecting health; it is the exposure to those emissions that determines health effects. Exposure is the amount of pollution that someone actually breathes, rather than the total that is released from any one source. Exposure is determined by how far away the source is, the person's activity, what the toxicity of the pollutant is, and how it is released into the air and dispersed by the wind. The Air Resources Board works together with the 35 local air districts to keep track of all the various sources of air pollution in California. This initial prototype of CHAPIS contains a subset of facilities that include larger and higher priority facilities. This is an ongoing process where we will periodically make improvements and additions to the data. For a status of what is included to date, click here.

BEGIN MAP SEARCH NOW





A department of the California Environmental Protection Agency



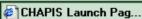














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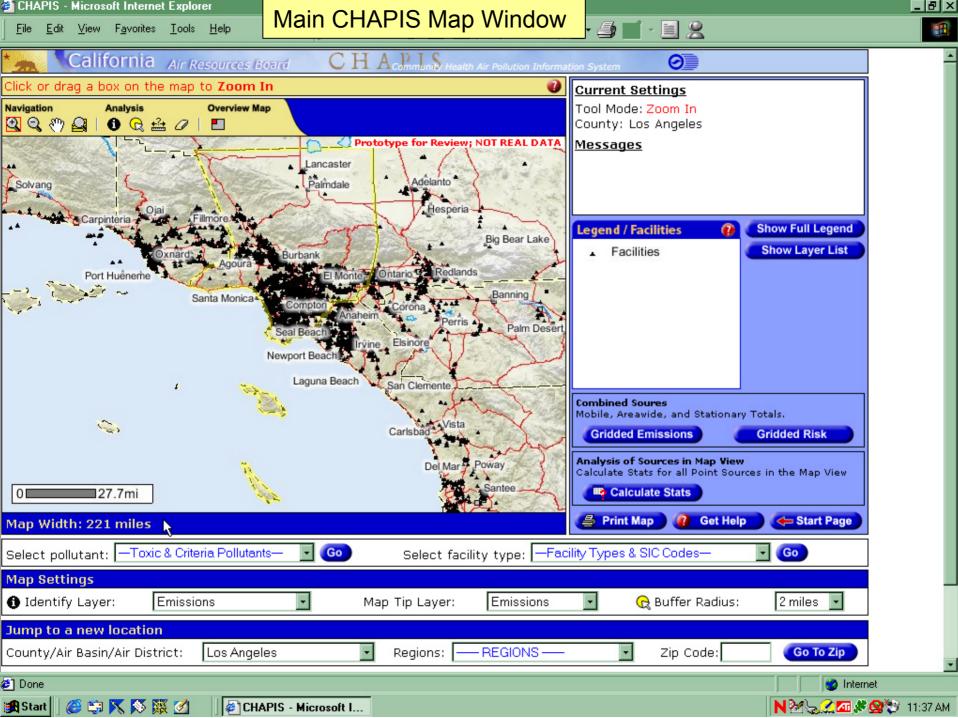


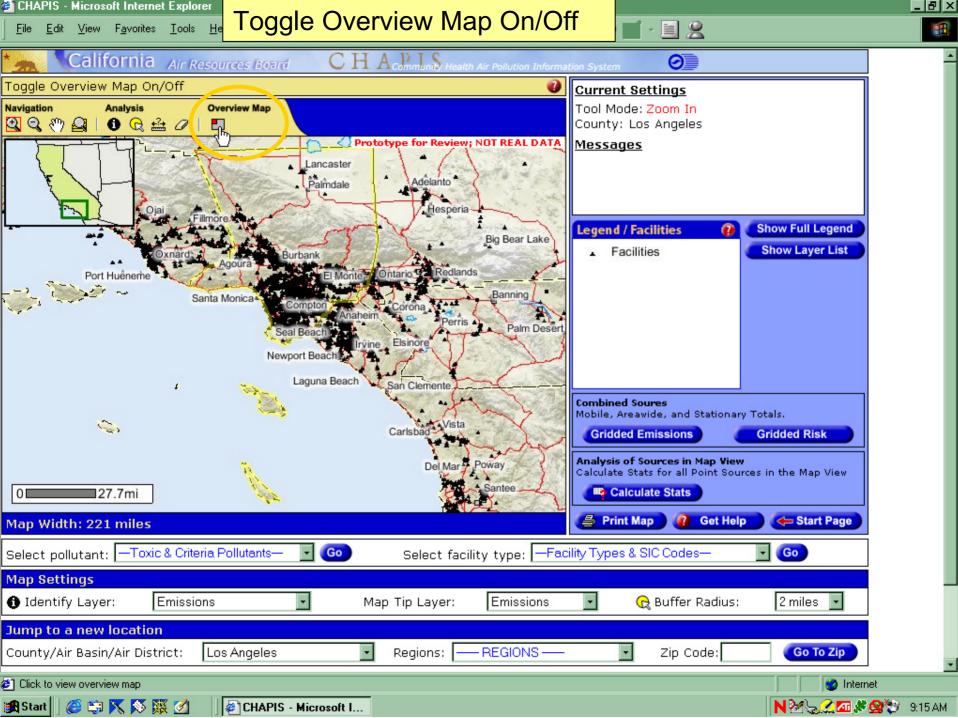


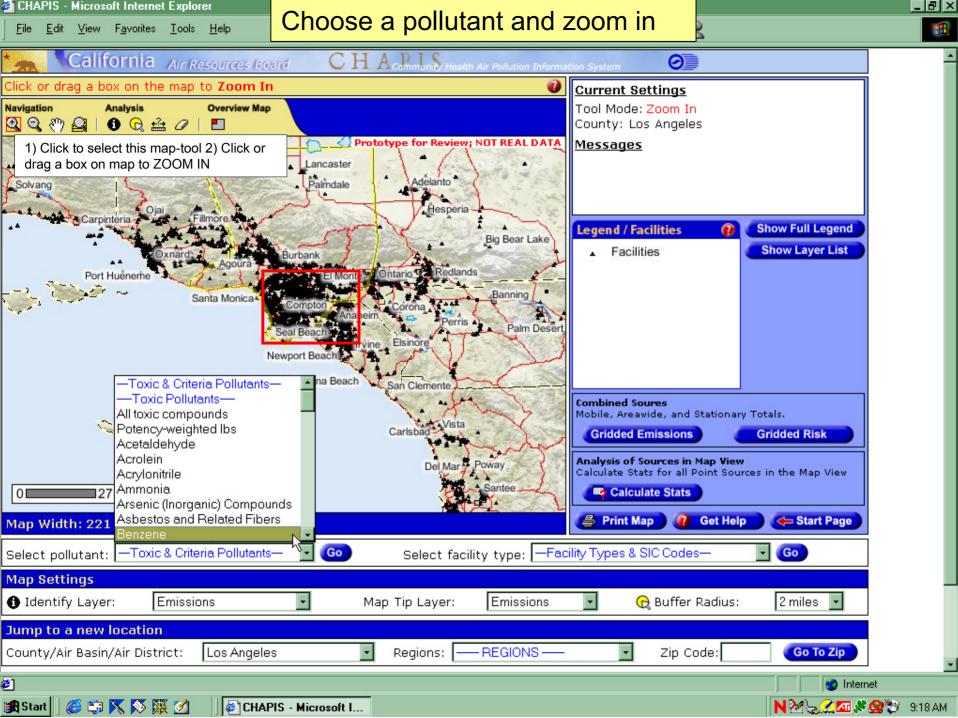


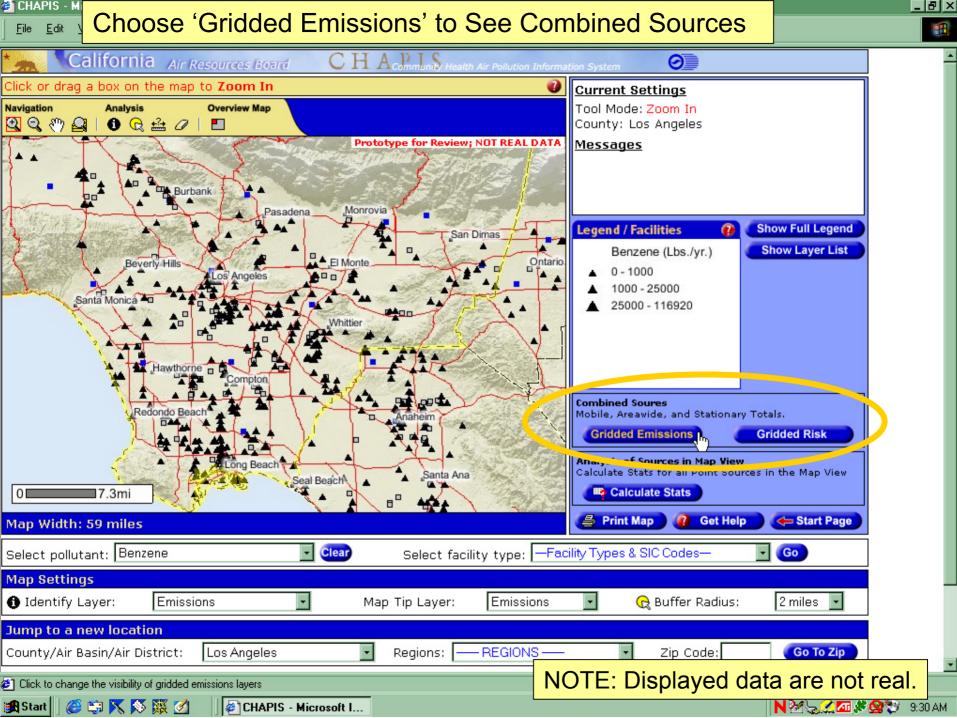


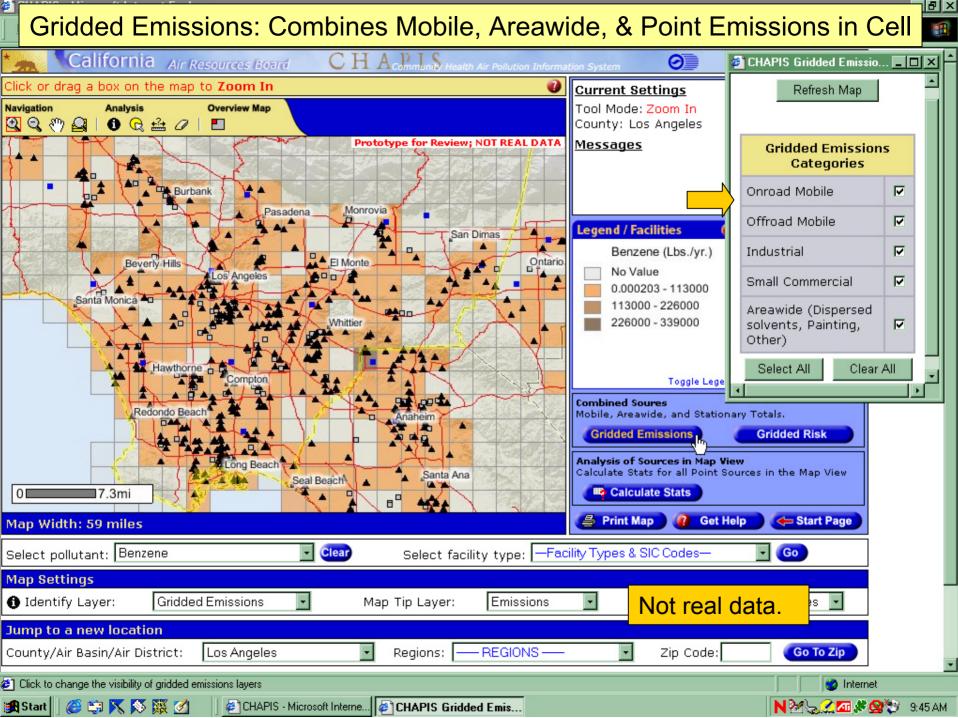
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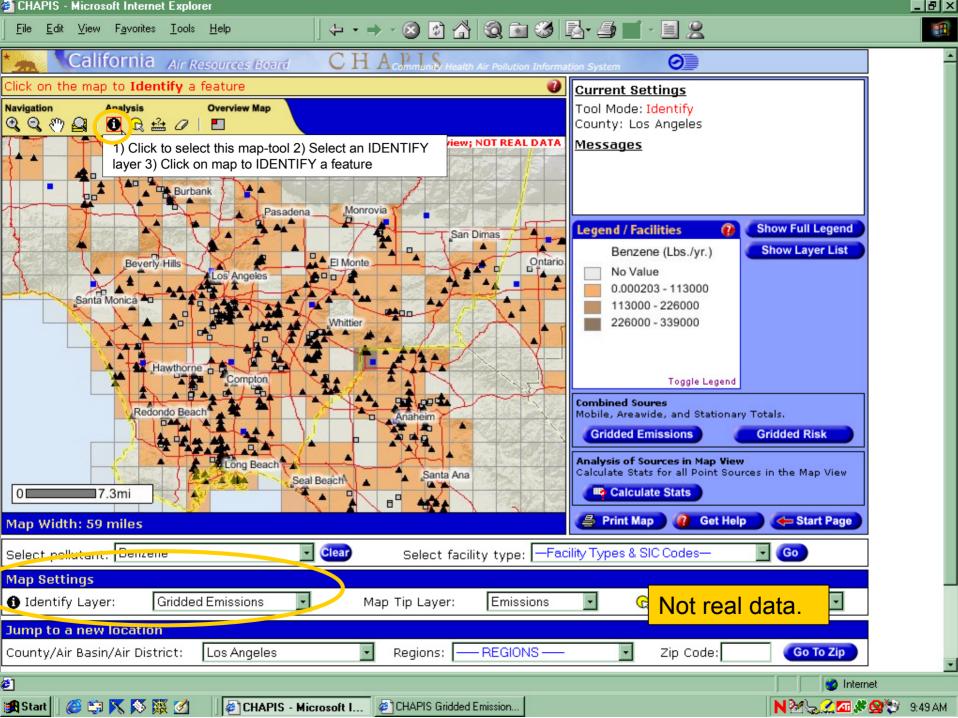


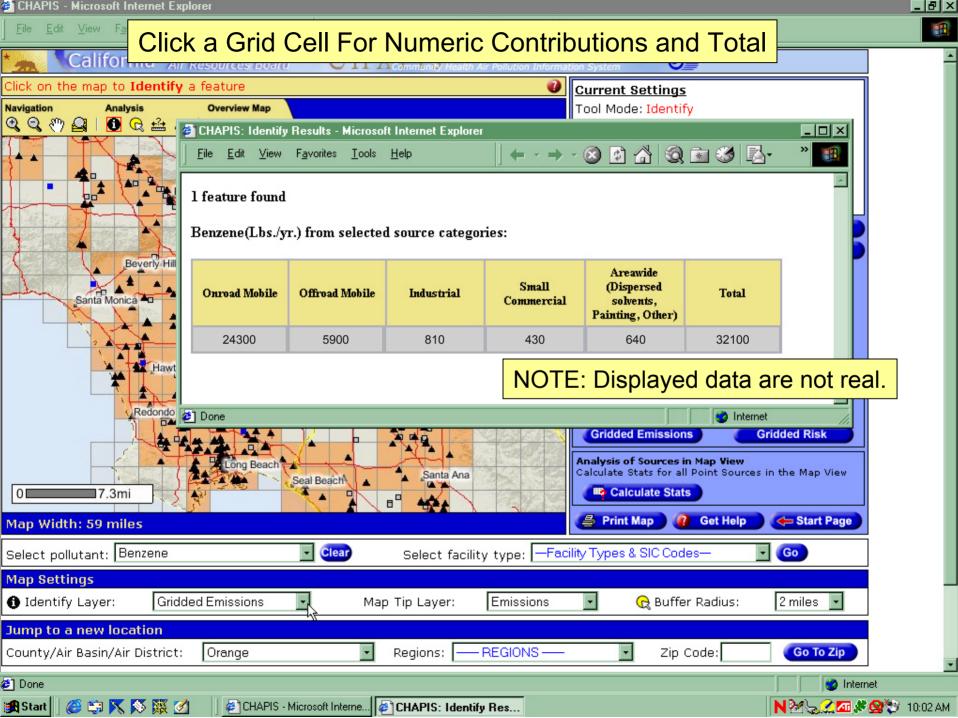


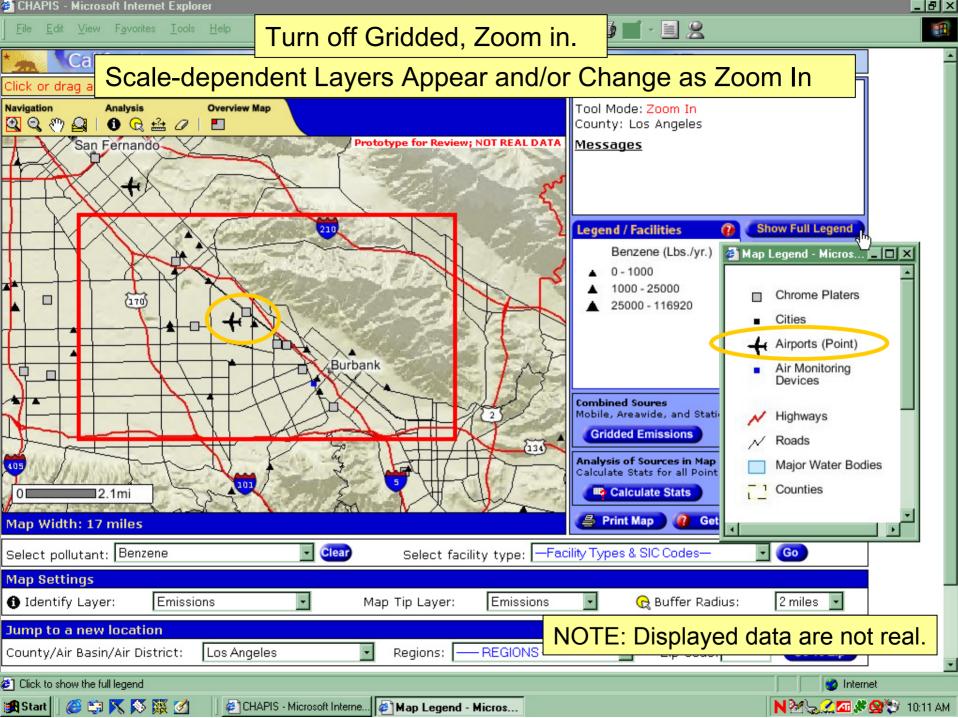


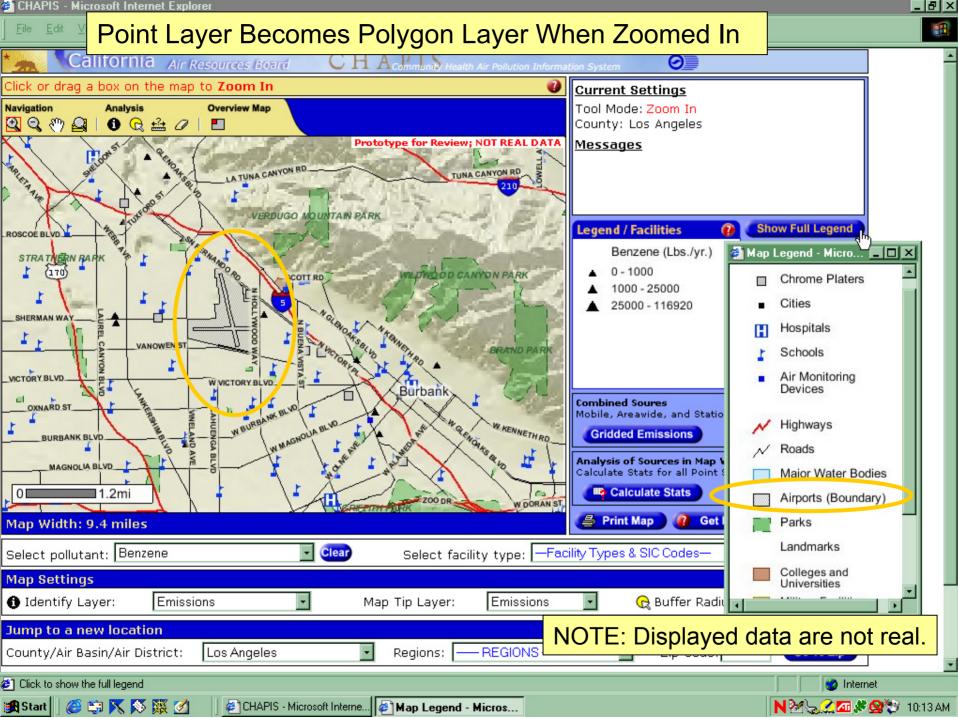


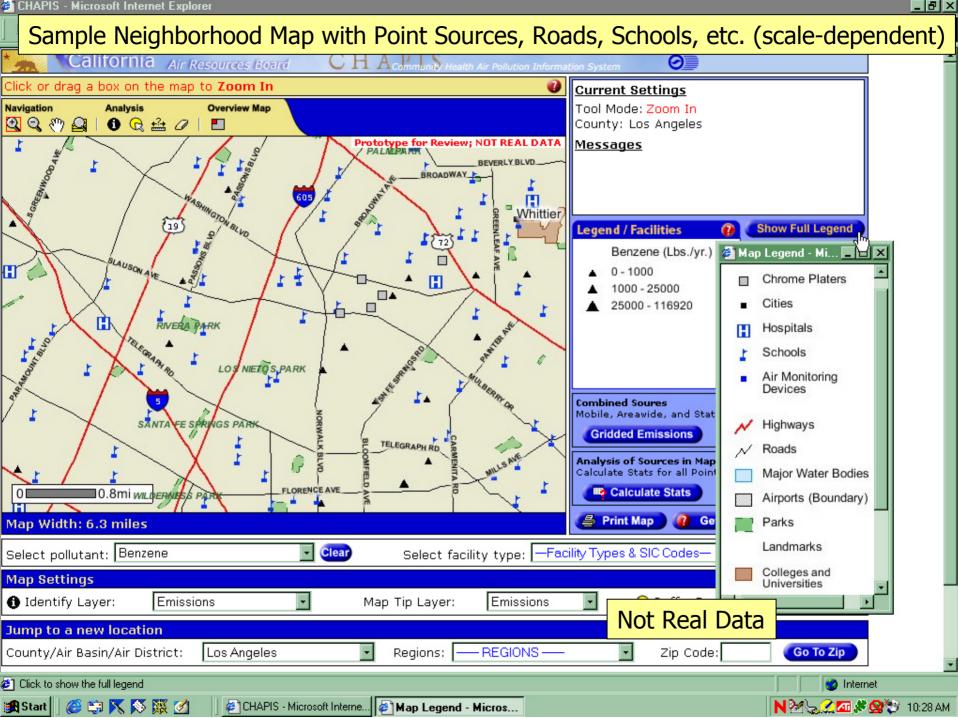


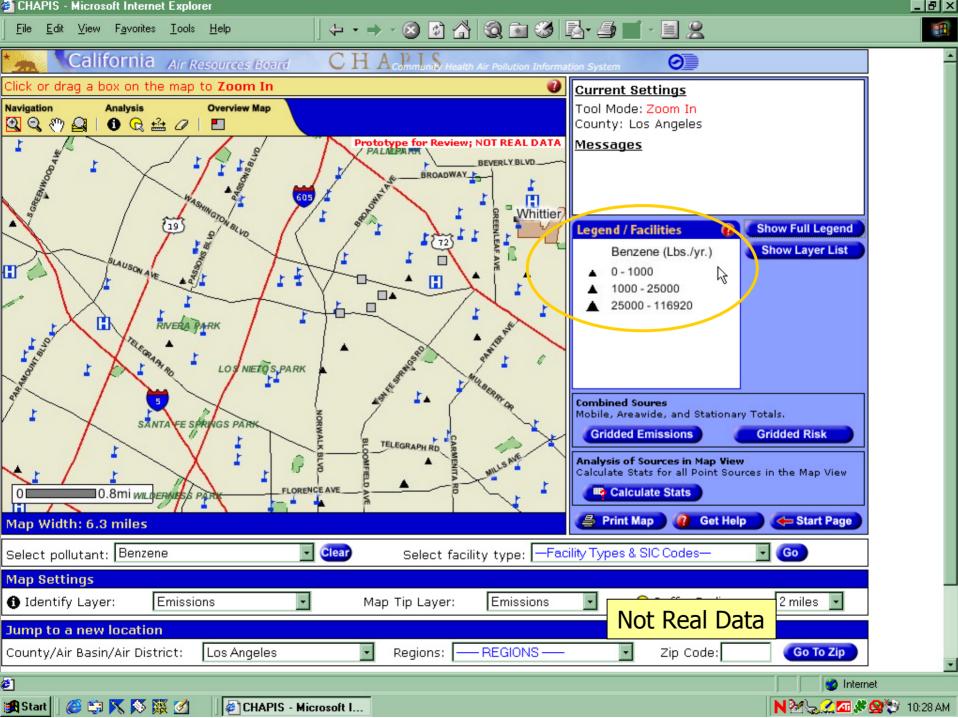


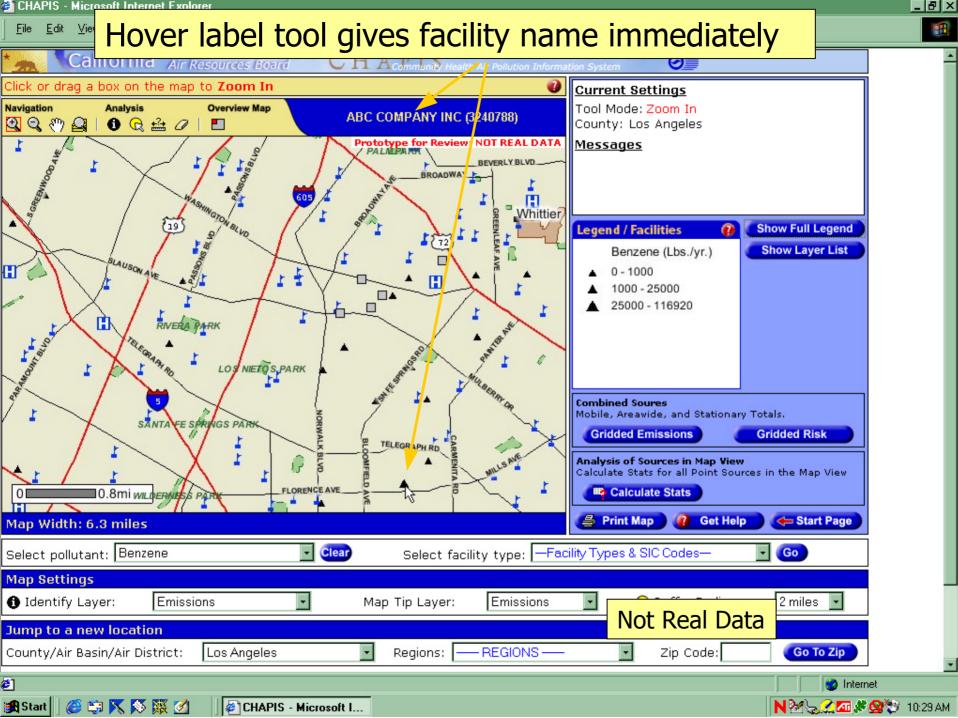


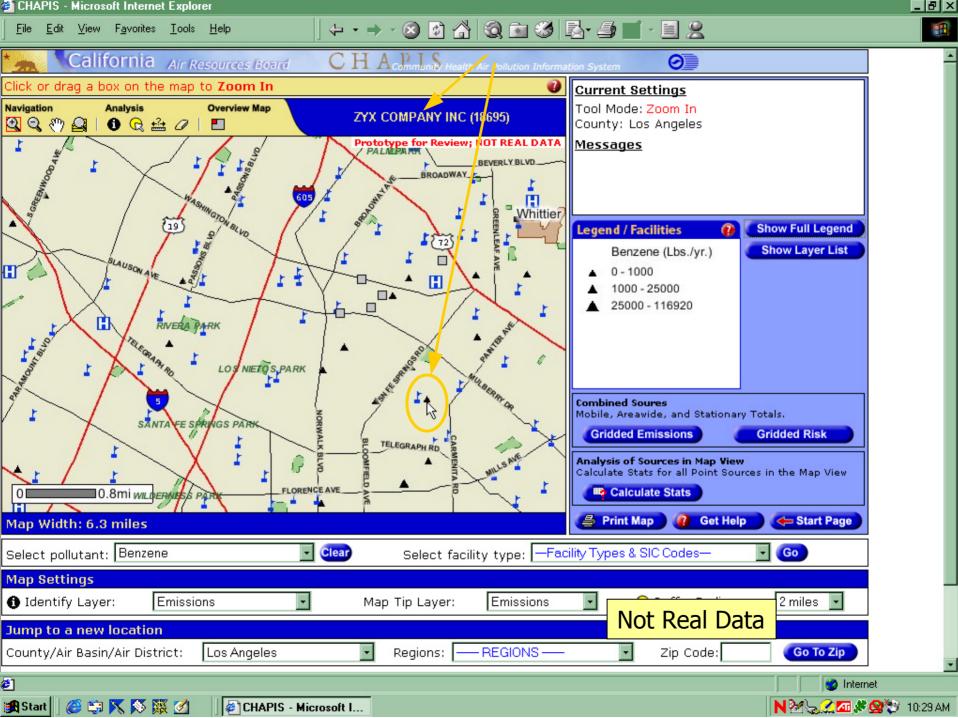


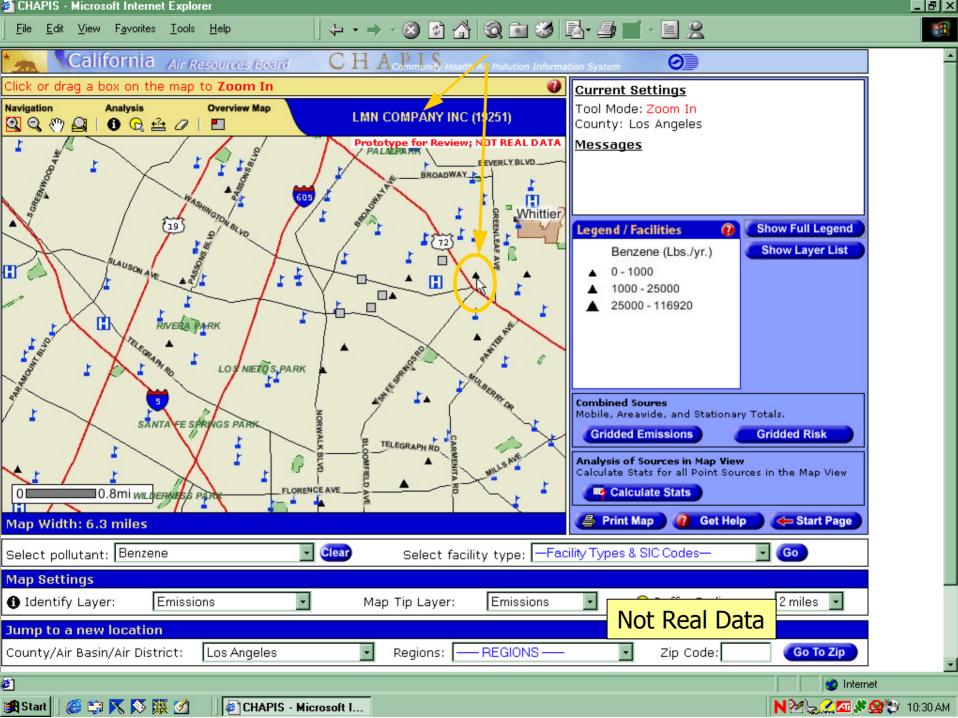


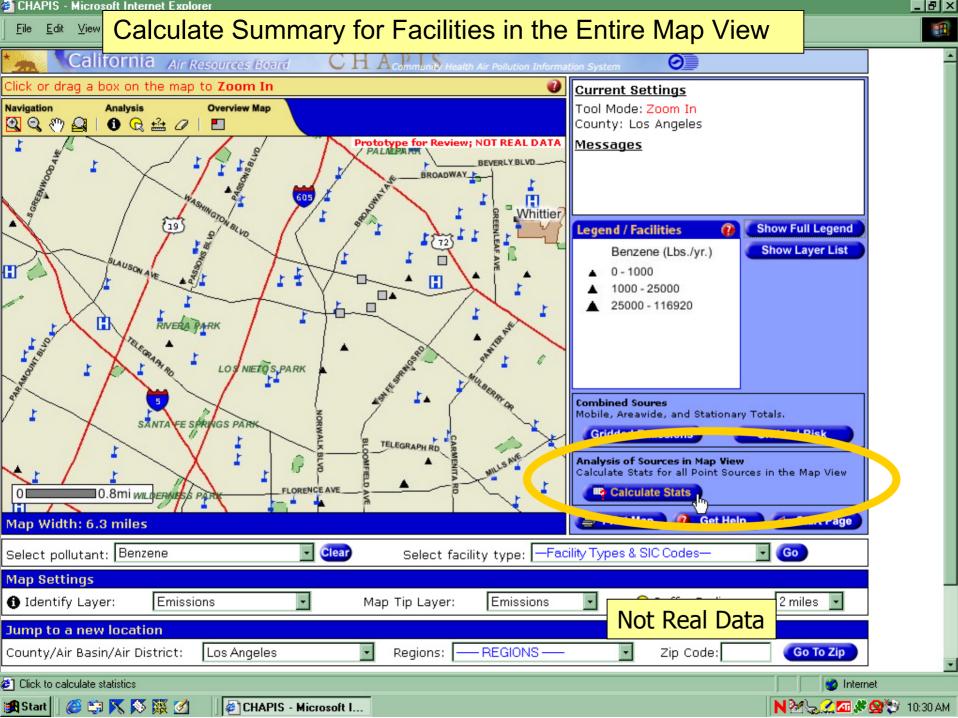


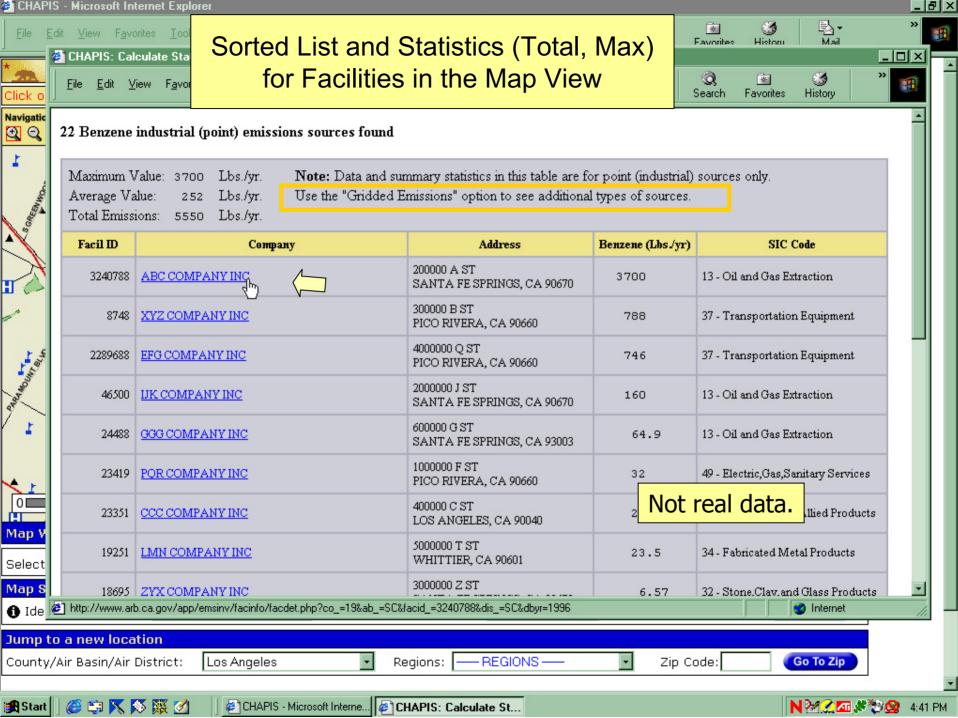


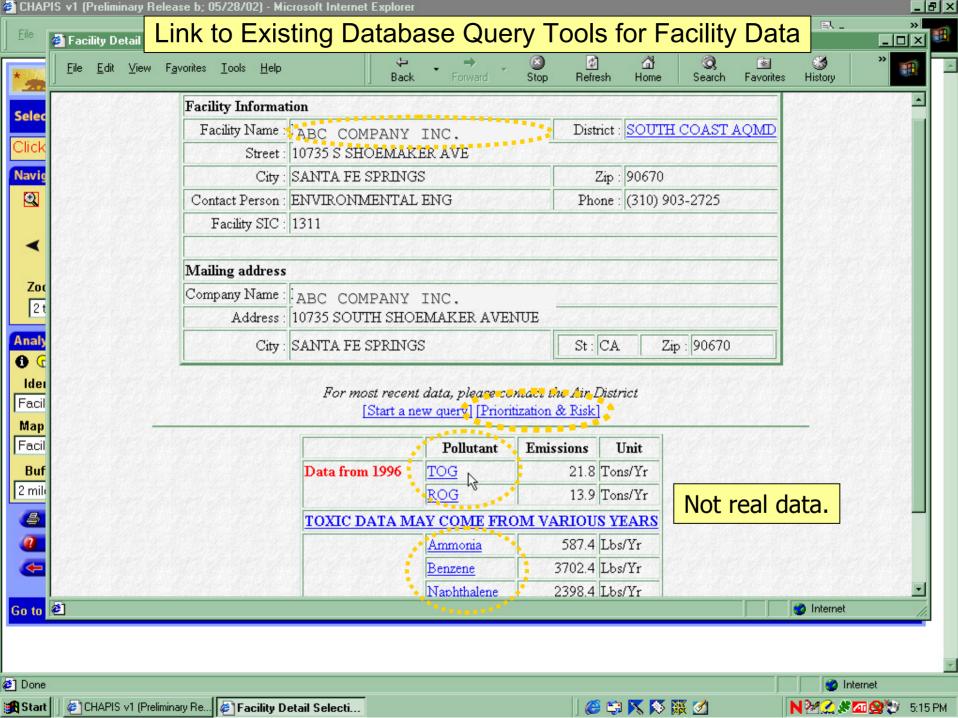


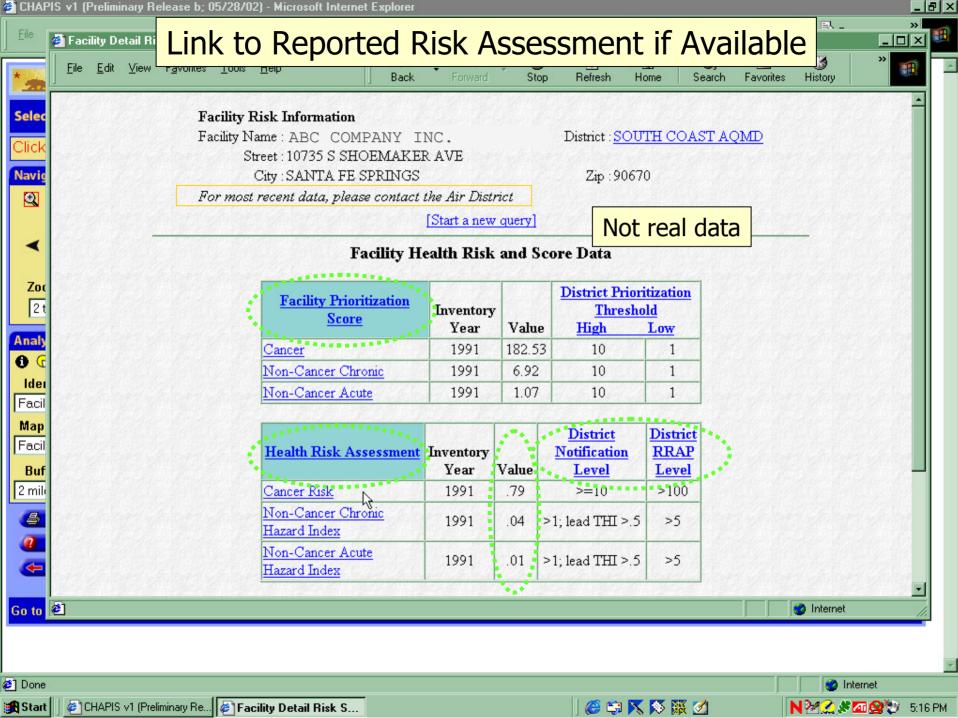


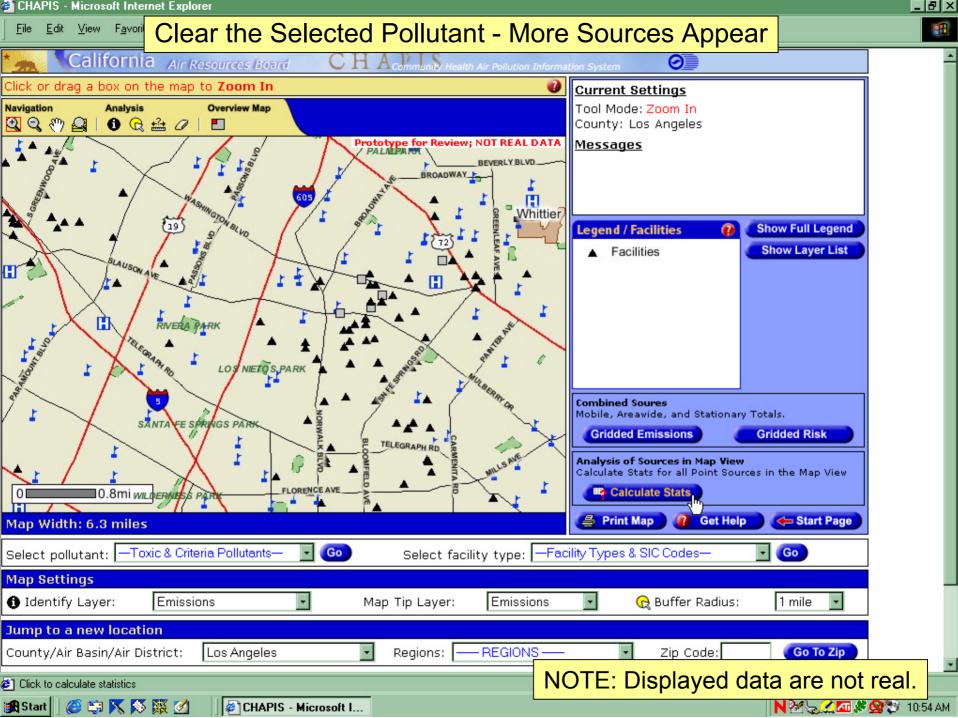


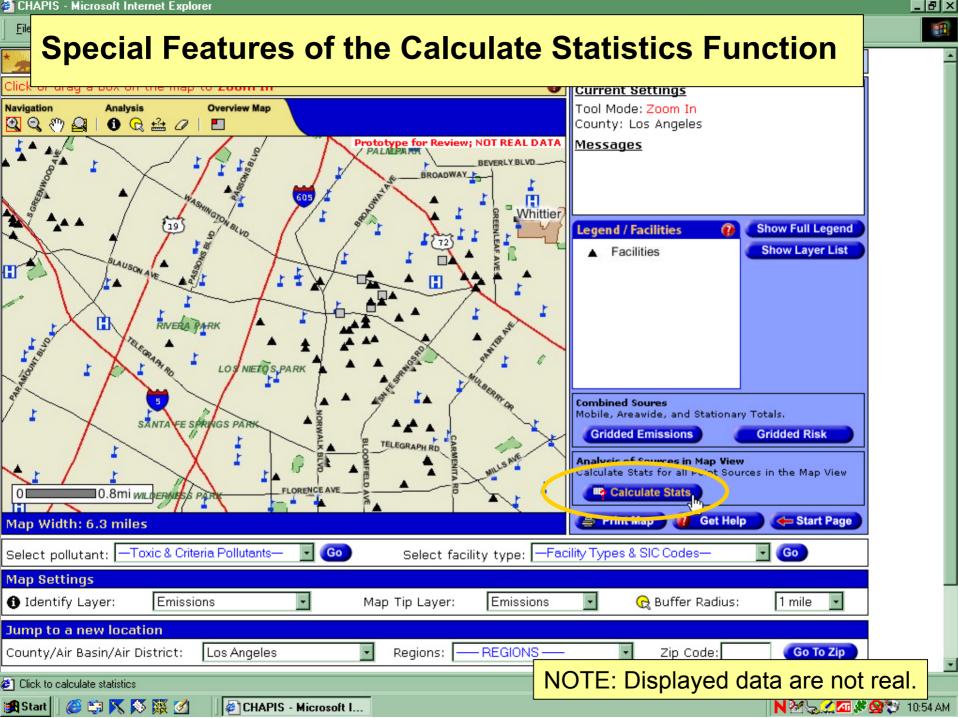


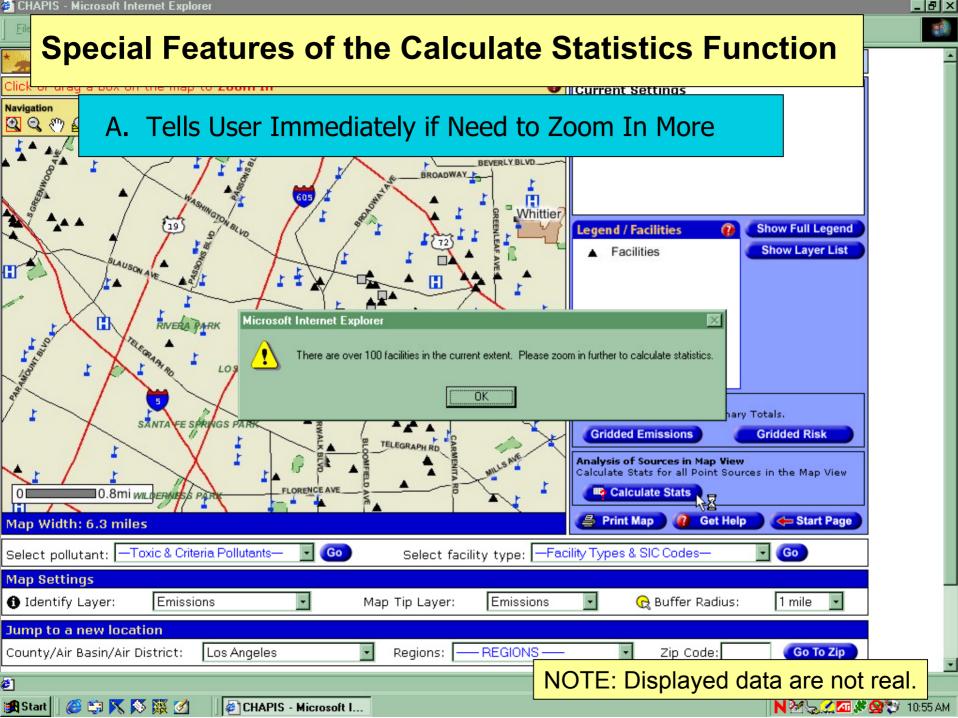


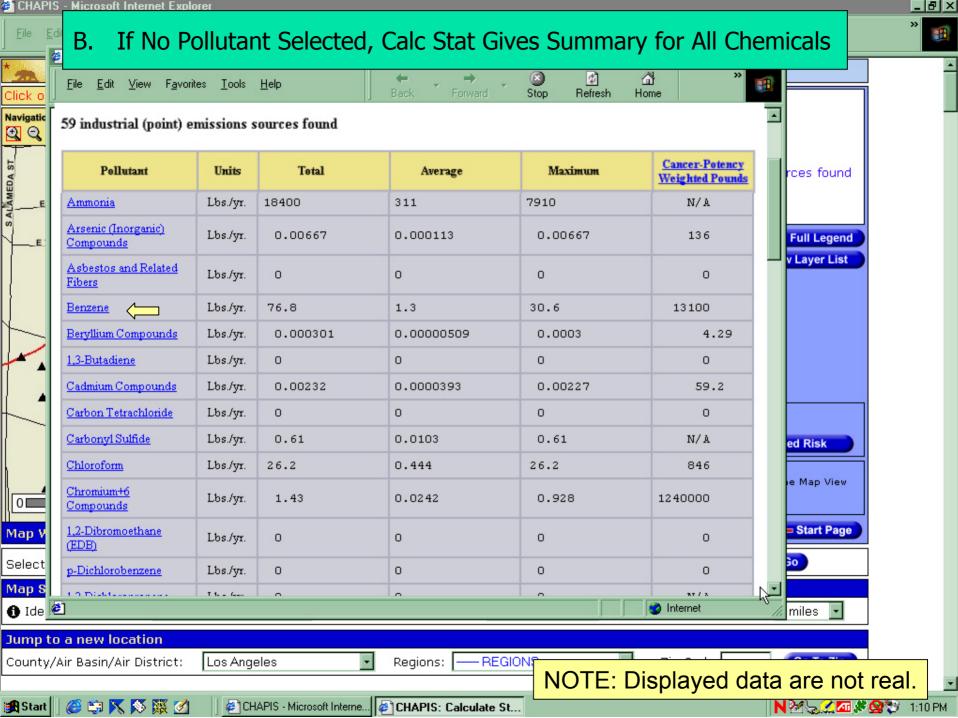


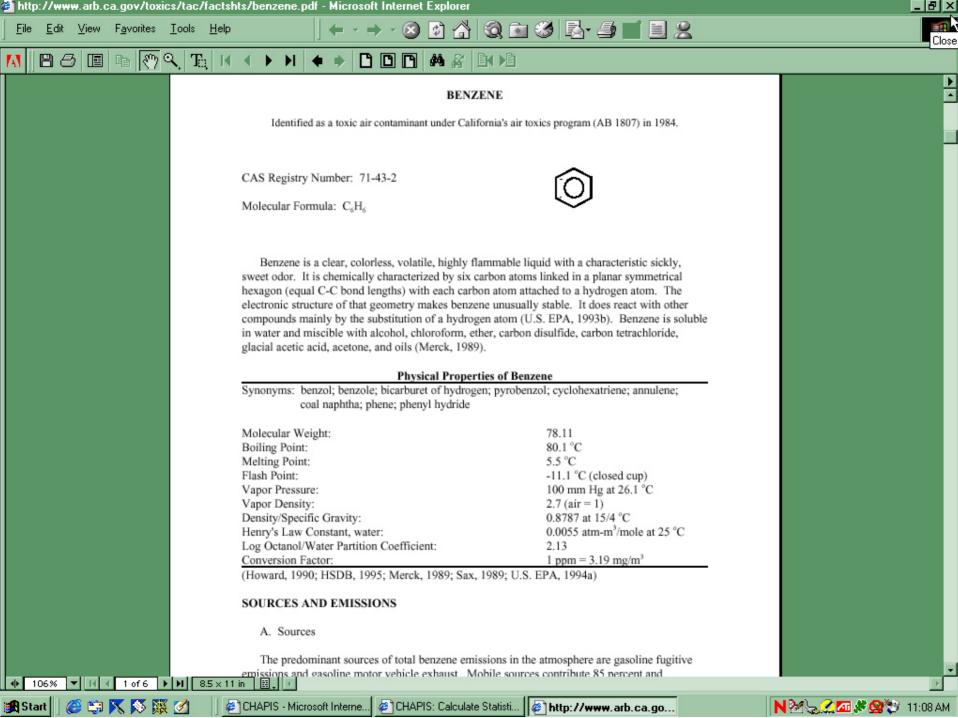


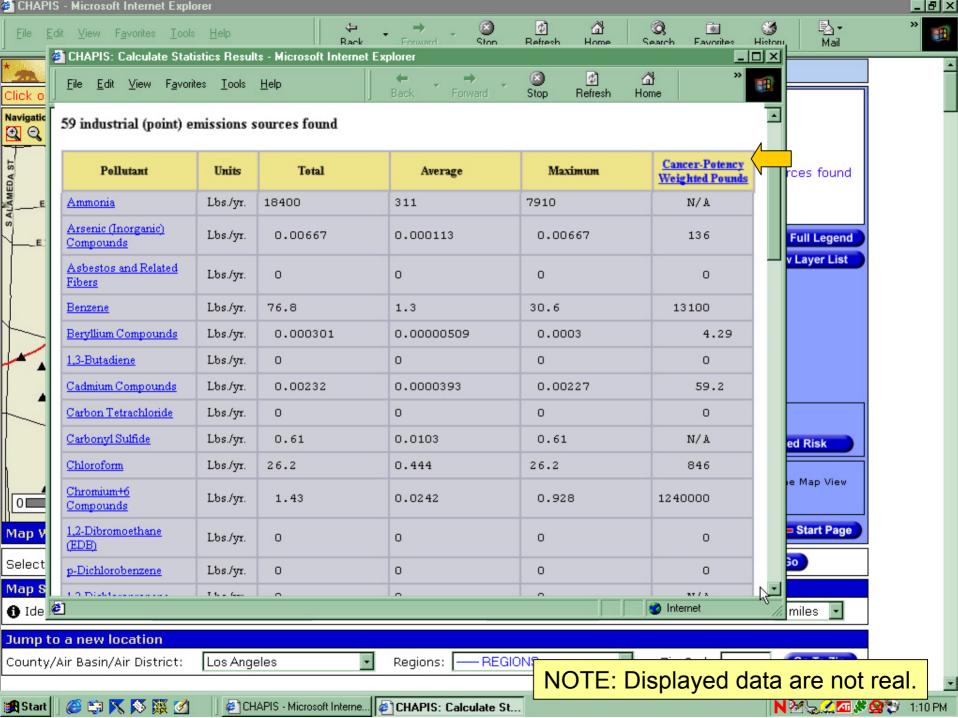


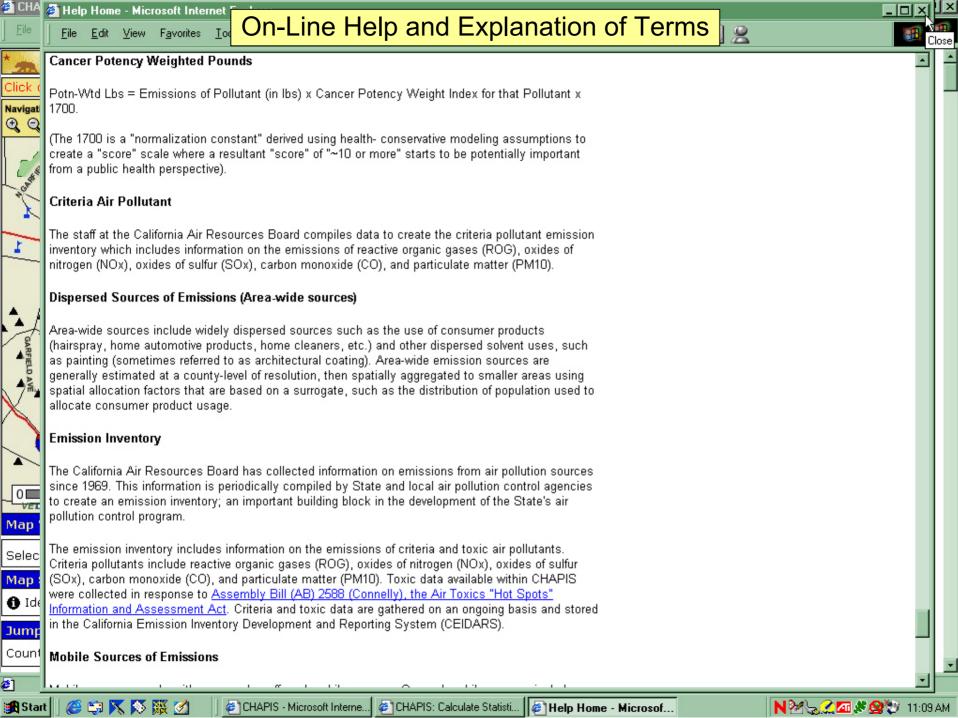


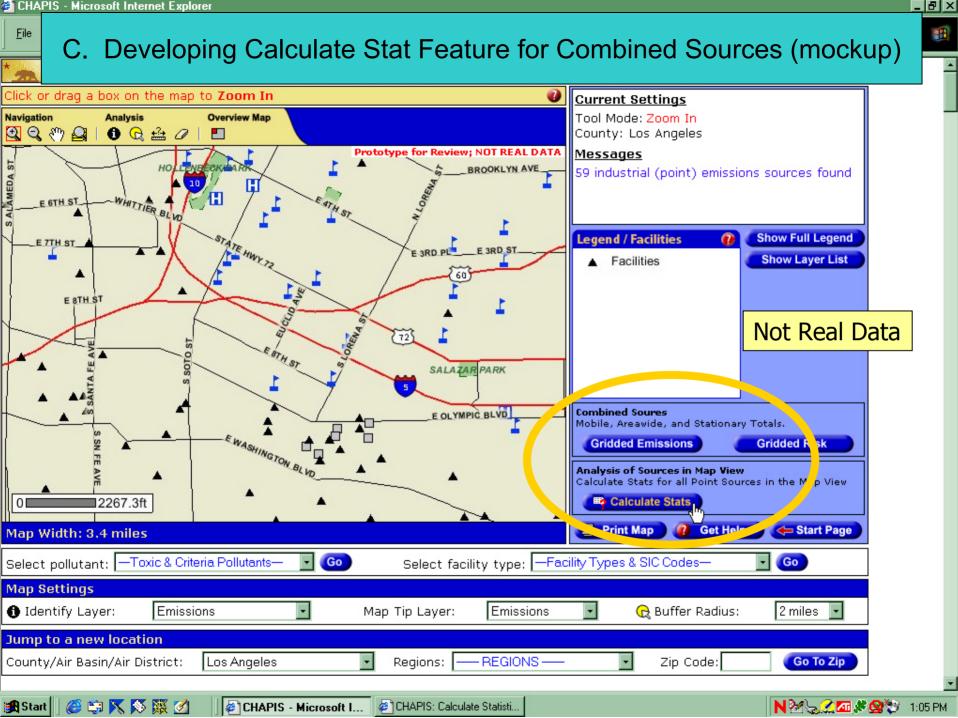


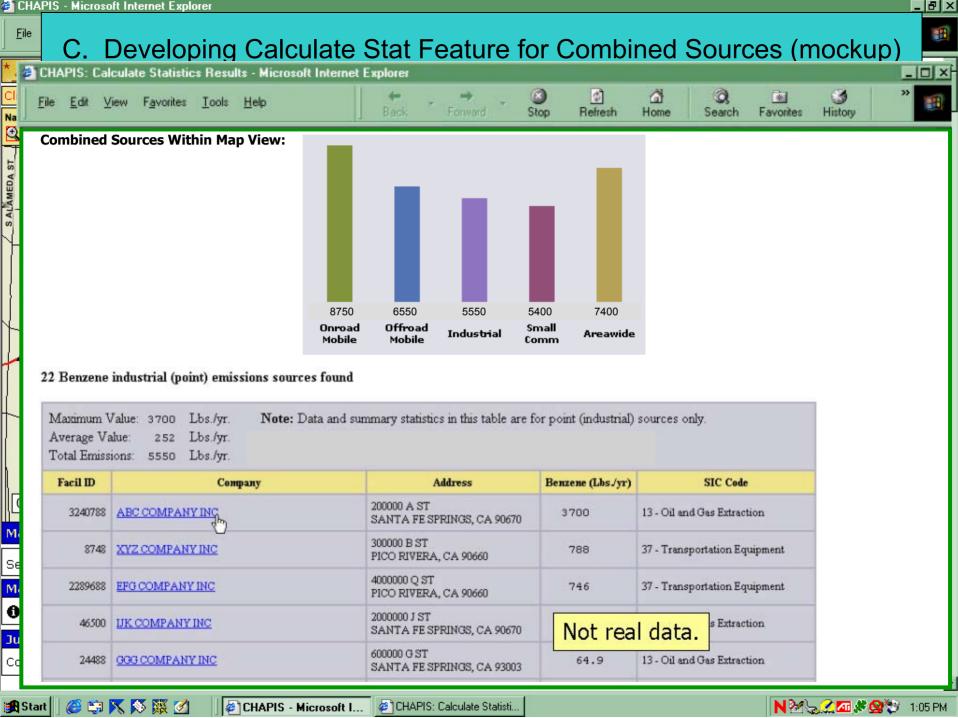


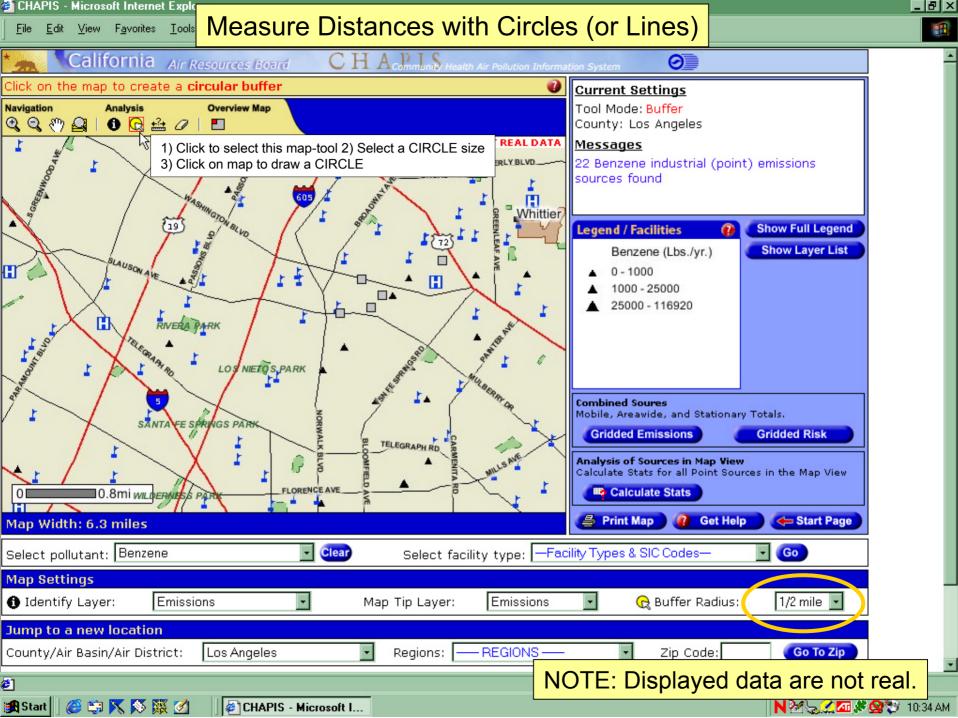


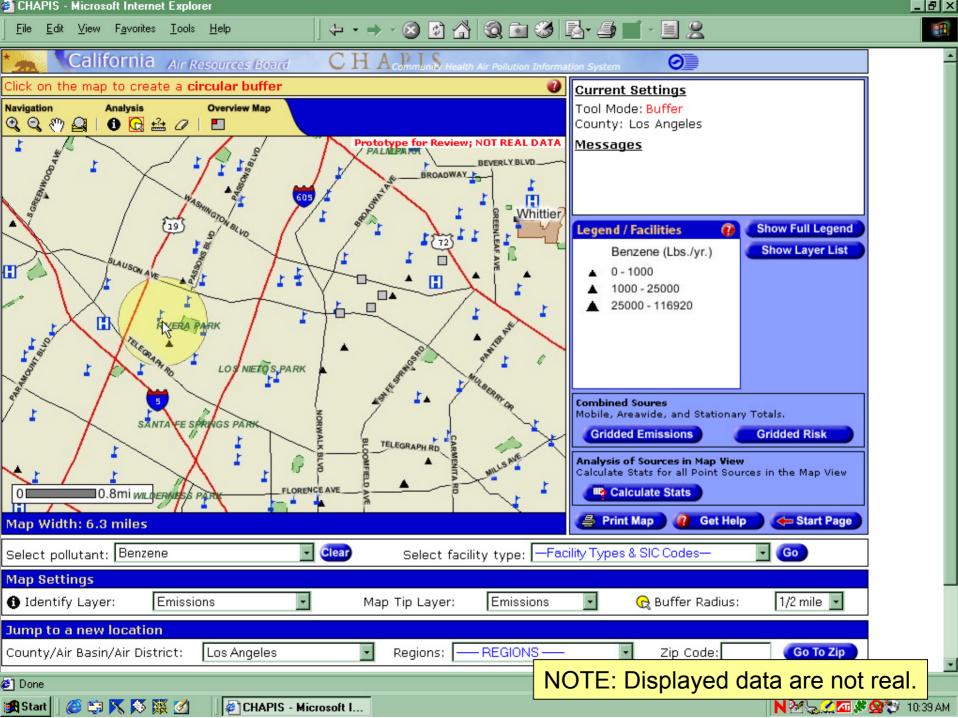


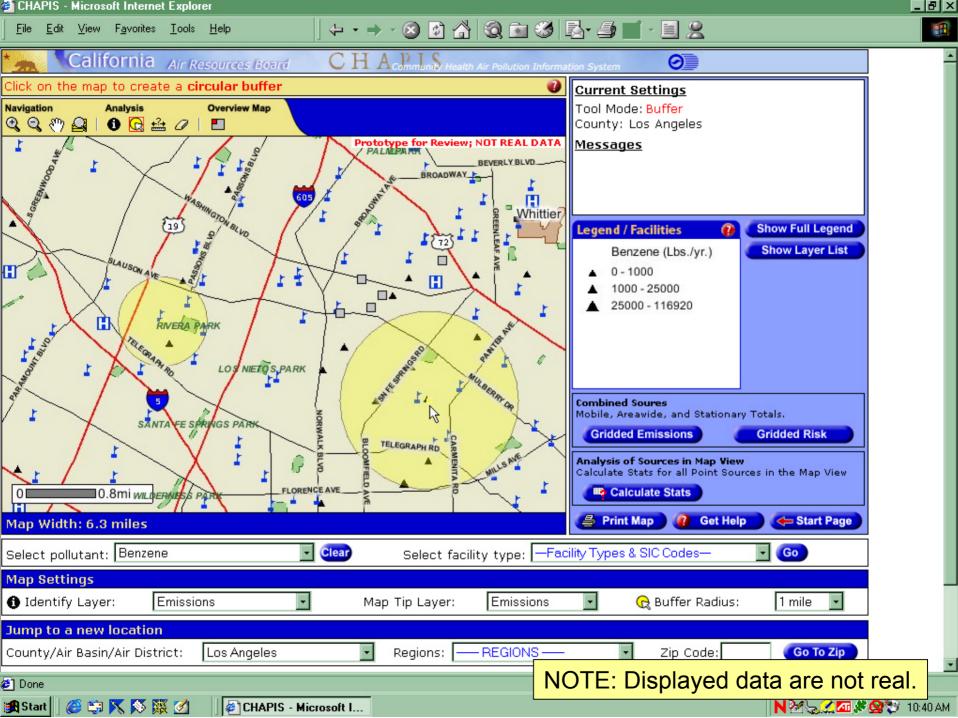


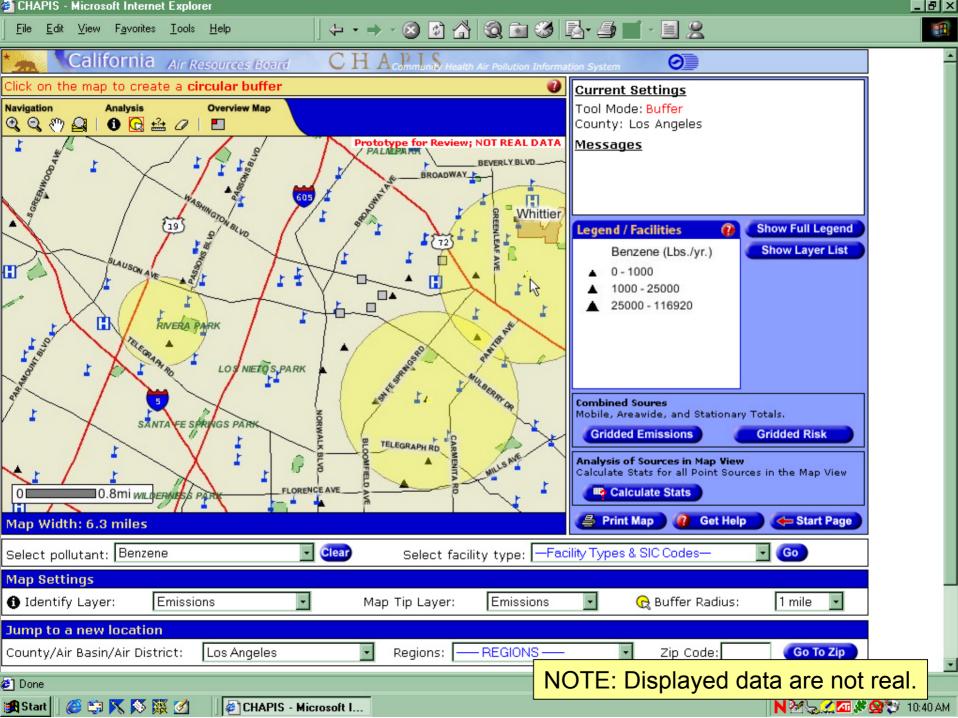


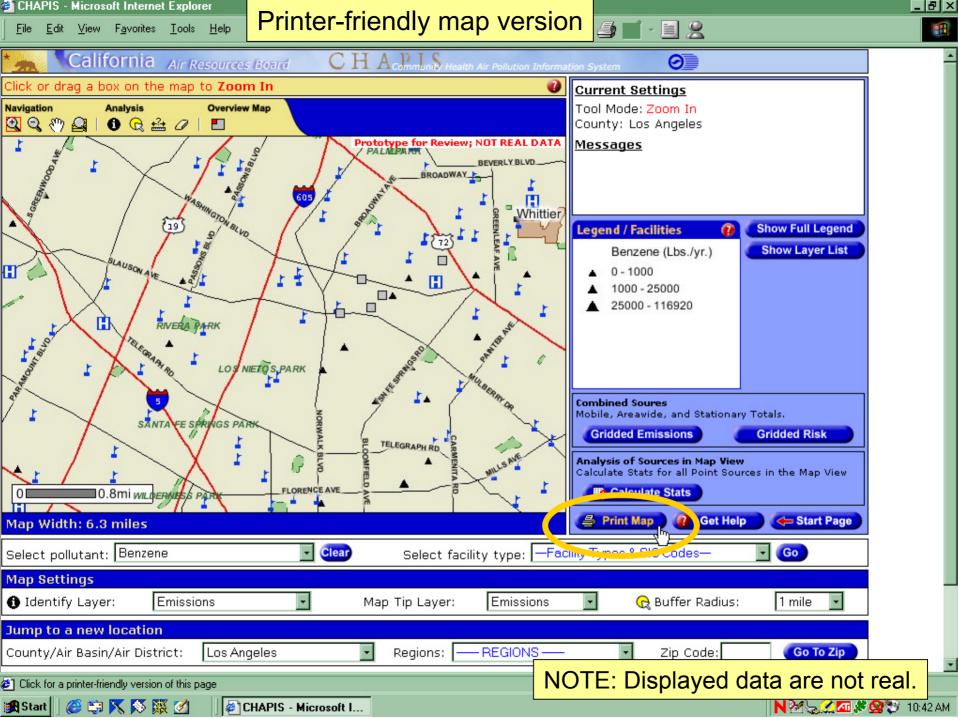


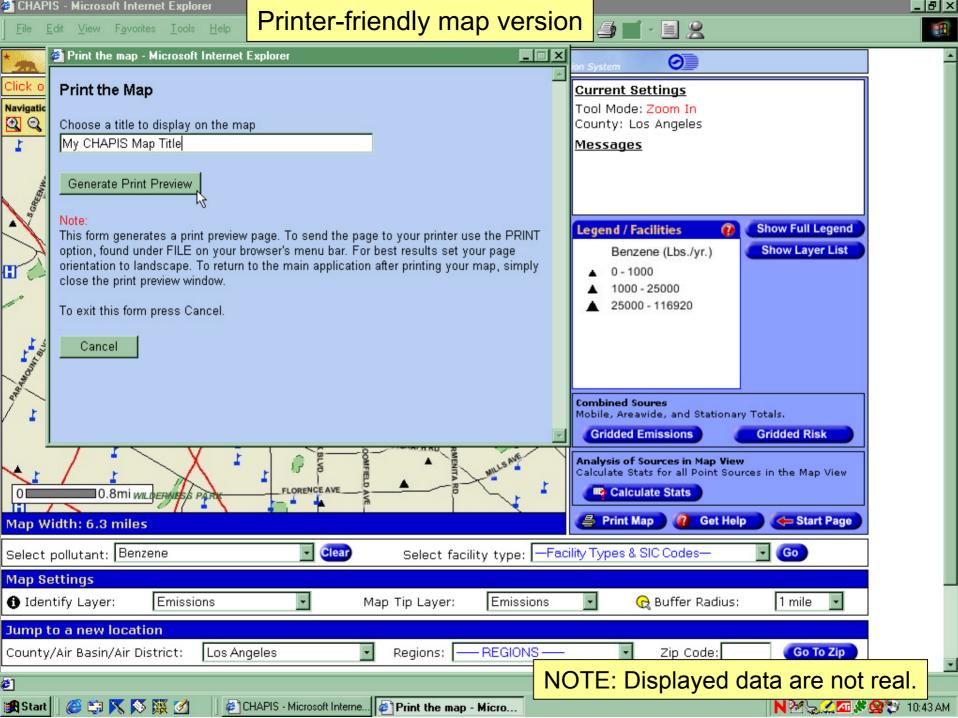


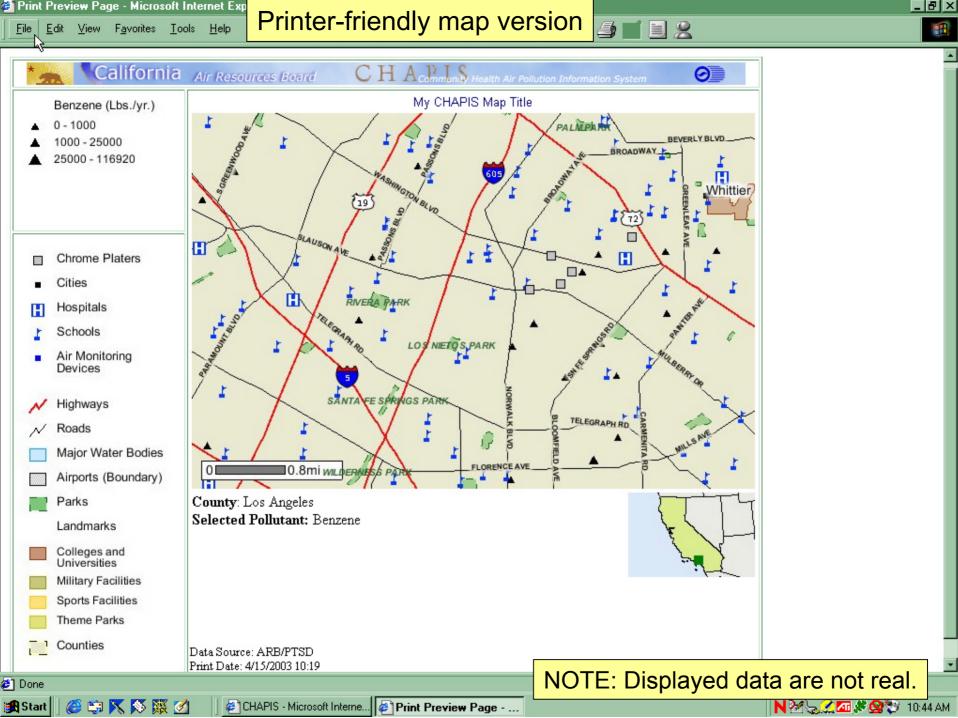


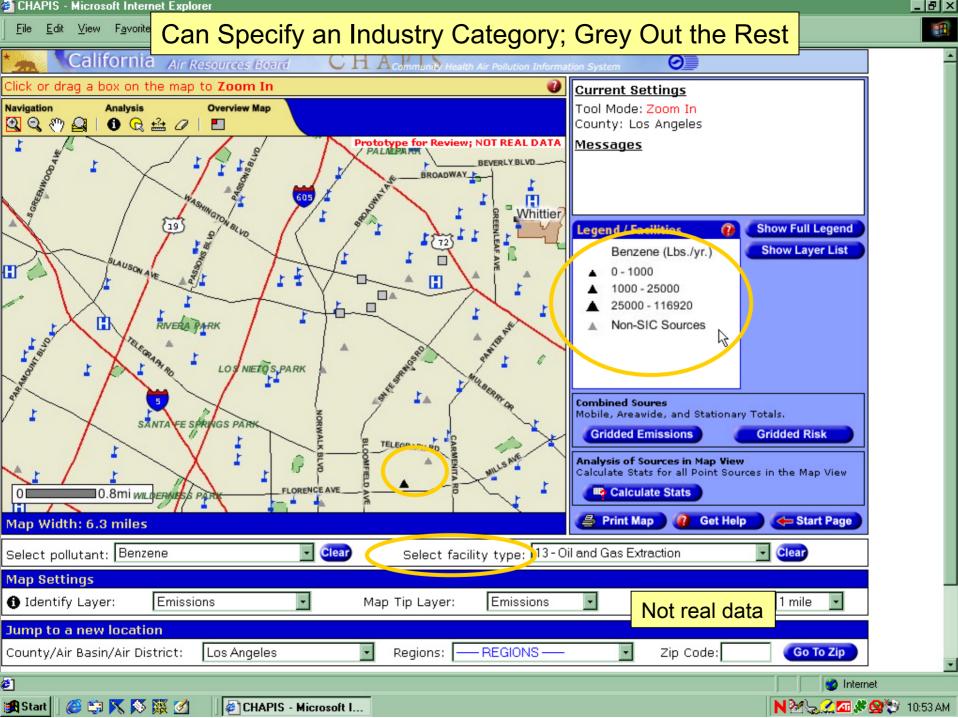


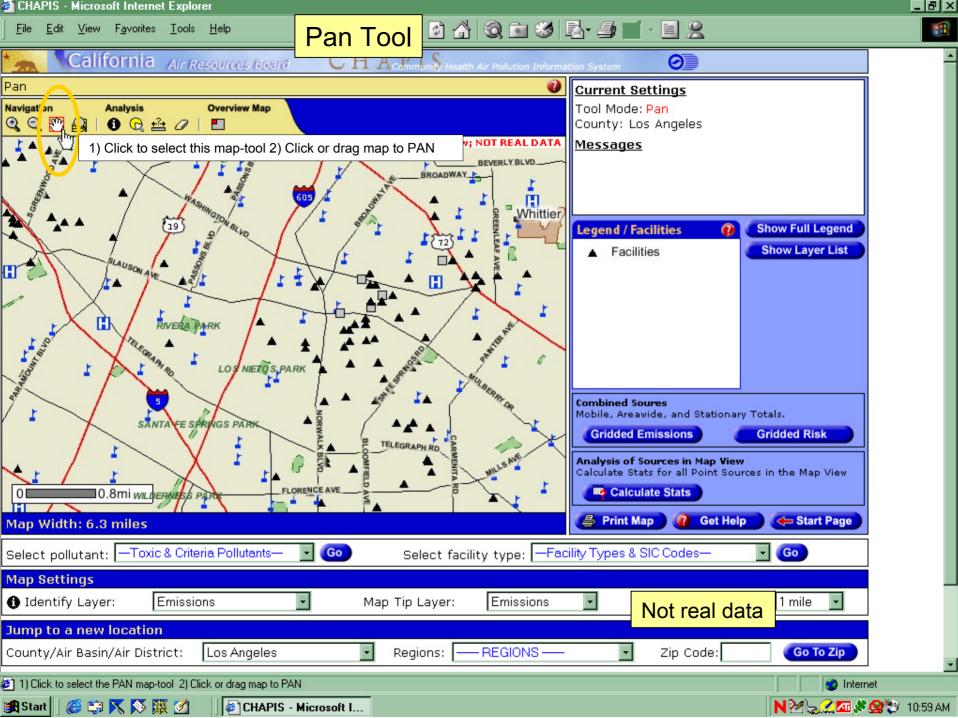


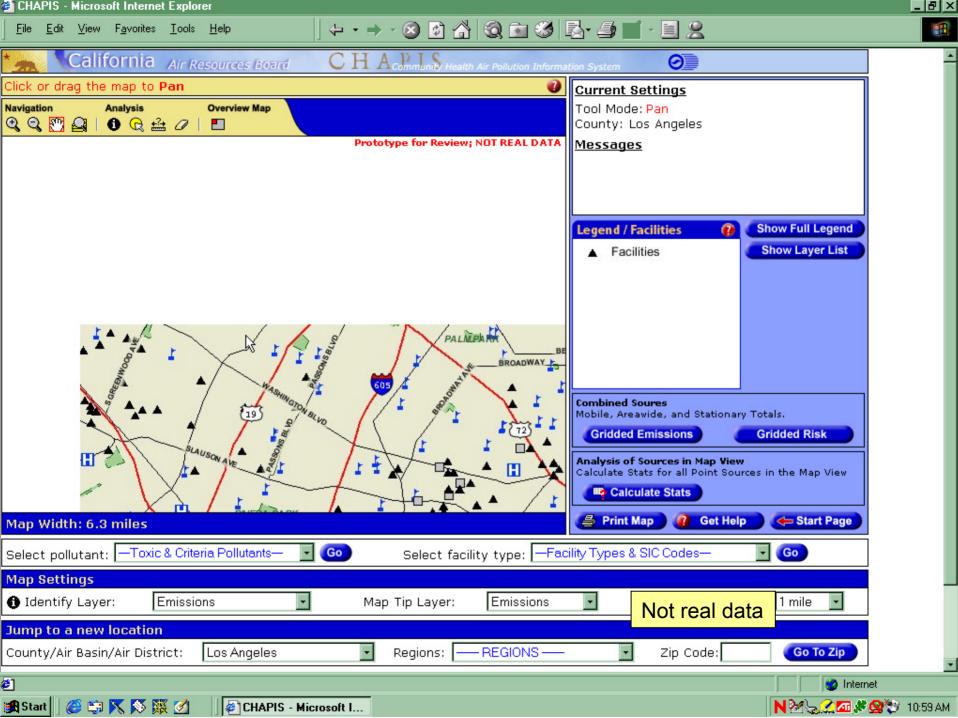


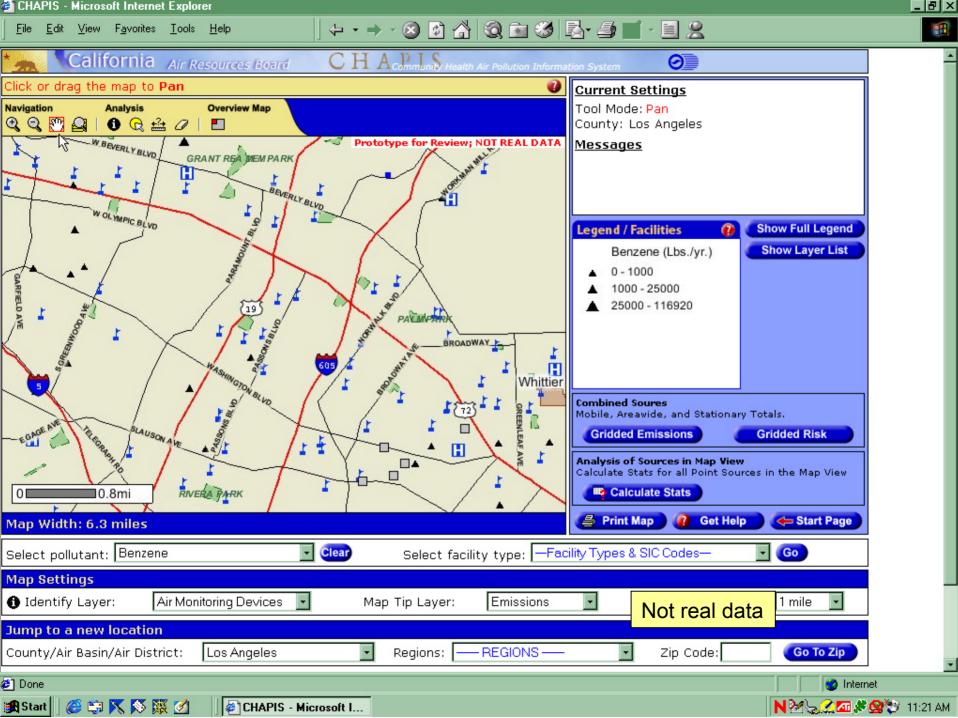


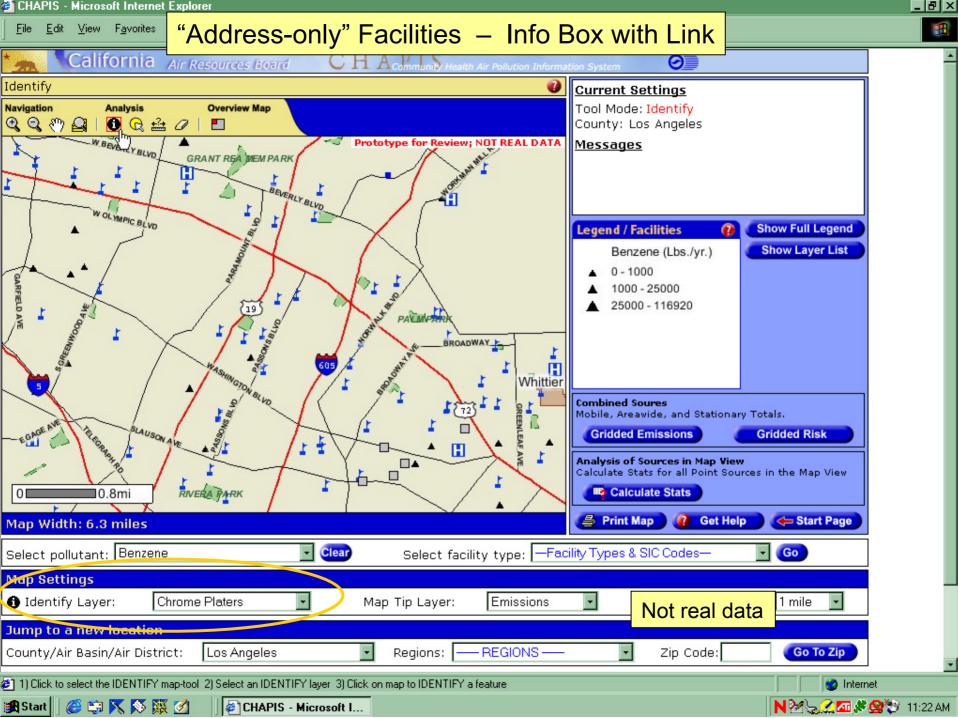


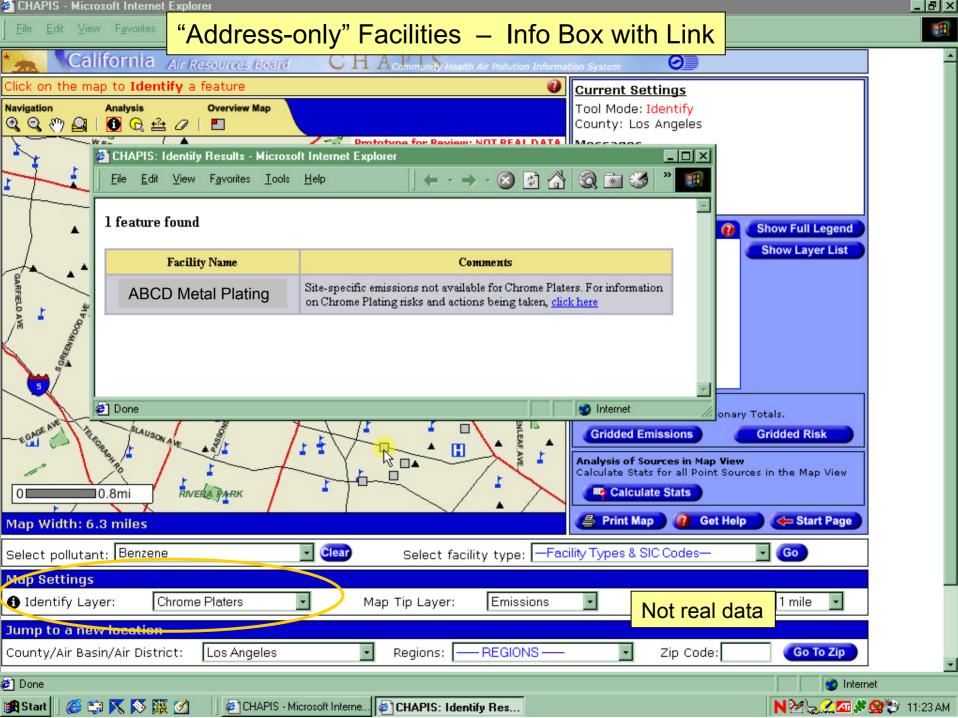


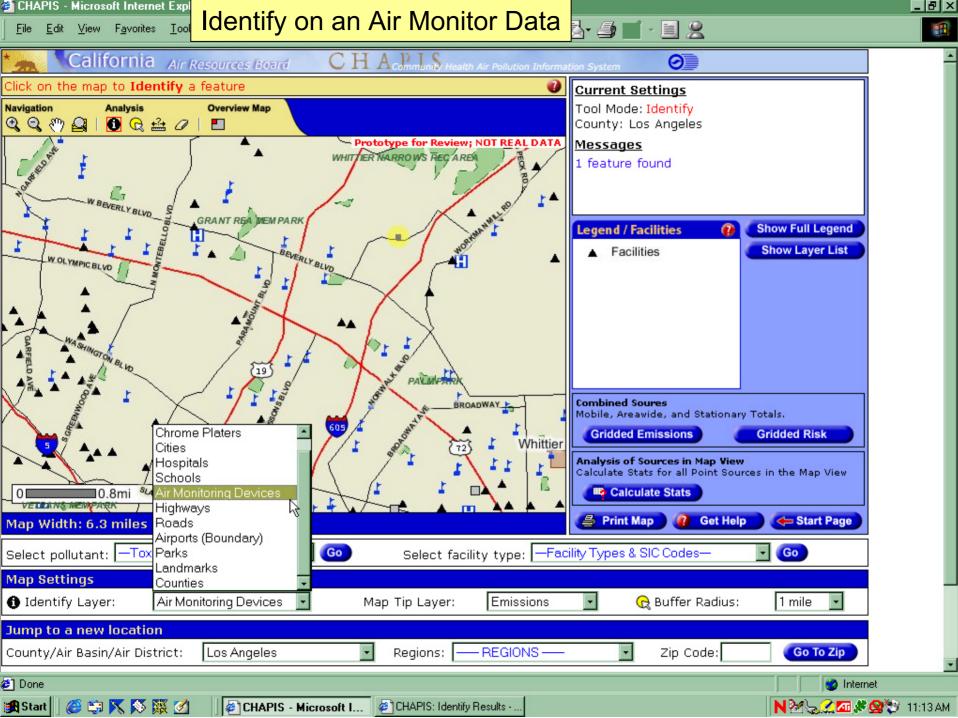


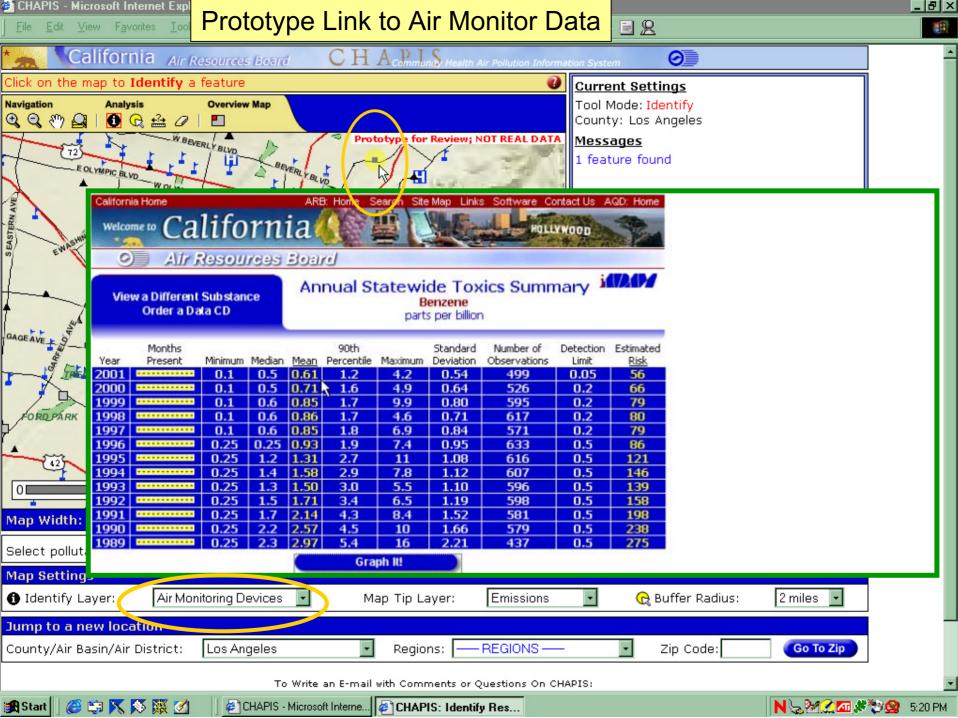


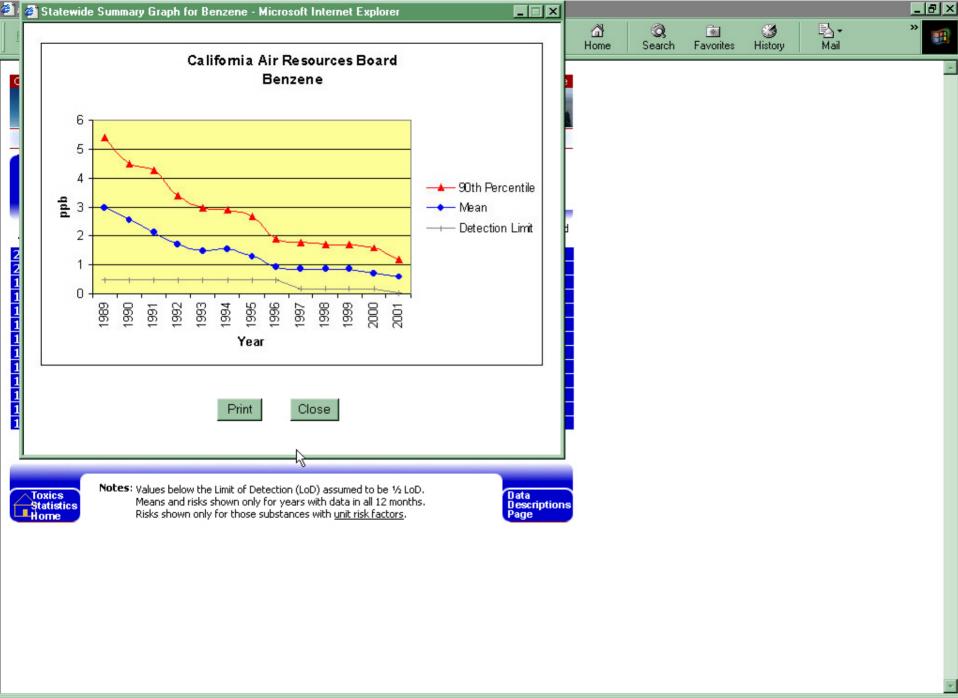
















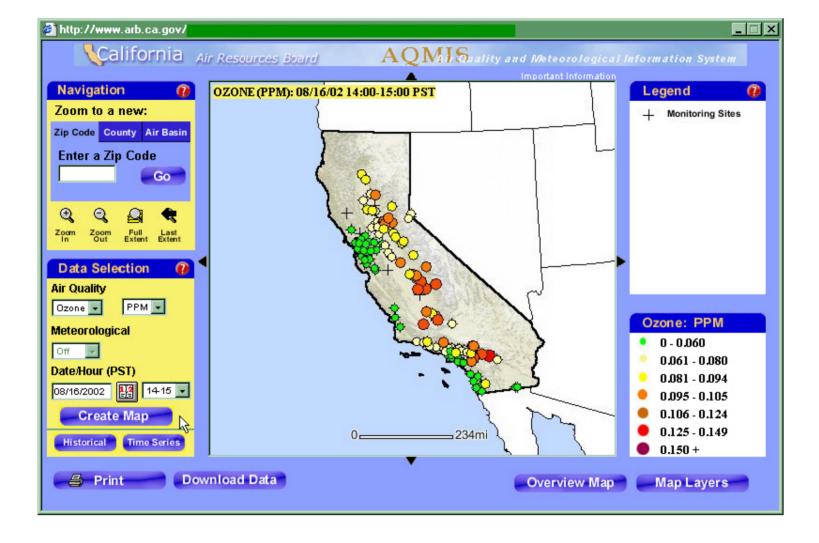






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Future Link to AQMIS: Real-Time Air Monitoring Data Map







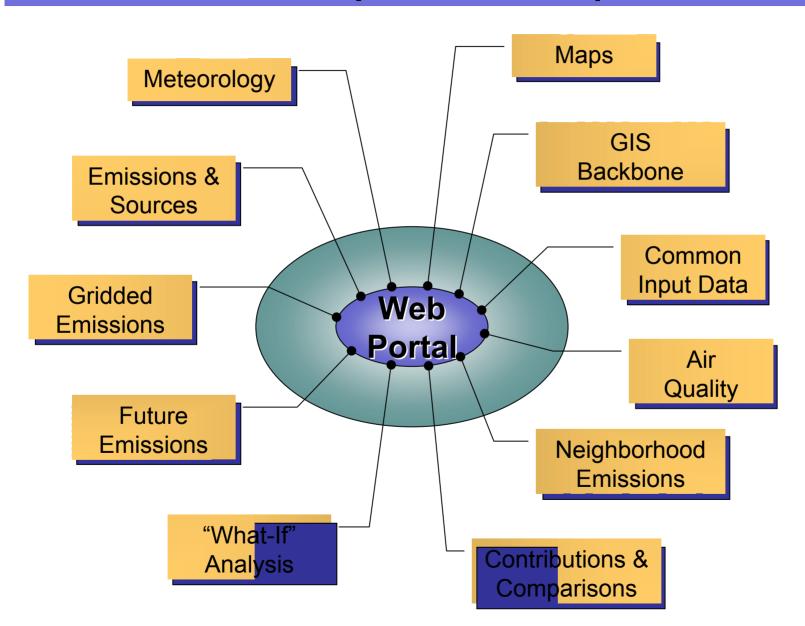






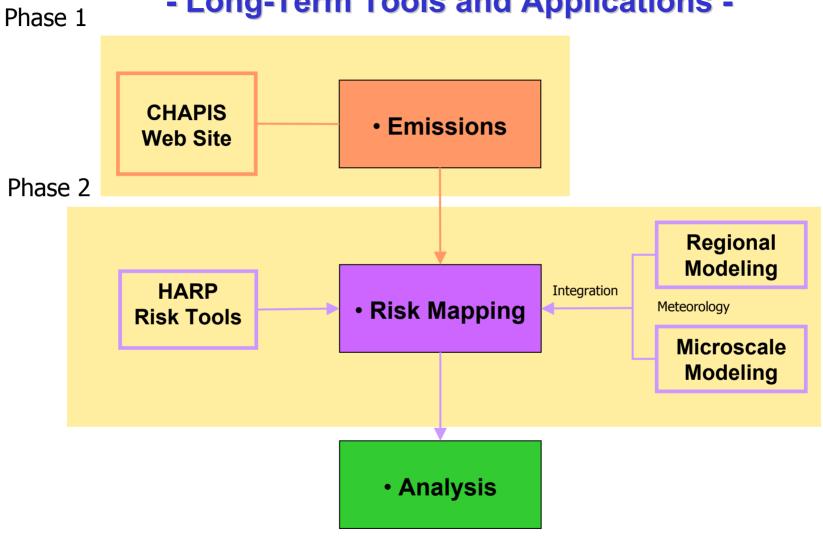


Vision - Air Analysis Site Capabilities



Air Pollution Impact Assessment

- Long-Term Tools and Applications -



- * CHAPIS: Community Health Air Pollution Information System (web-mapping tool)
- * HARP: HotSpots Analysis and Reporting Program (emissions + dispersion + risk modules)



Combine Regional Grid Modeling + Local-Scale Modeling

Regional Grid Modeling is Needed:

- Photochemistry
- Long-range transport
- Ubiquitous urban background

Local-Scale Modeling is Needed:

- Near-source peaks
 - Busy roadways; ground-level sources
- Neighborhood resolution

Integration and avoid double counting

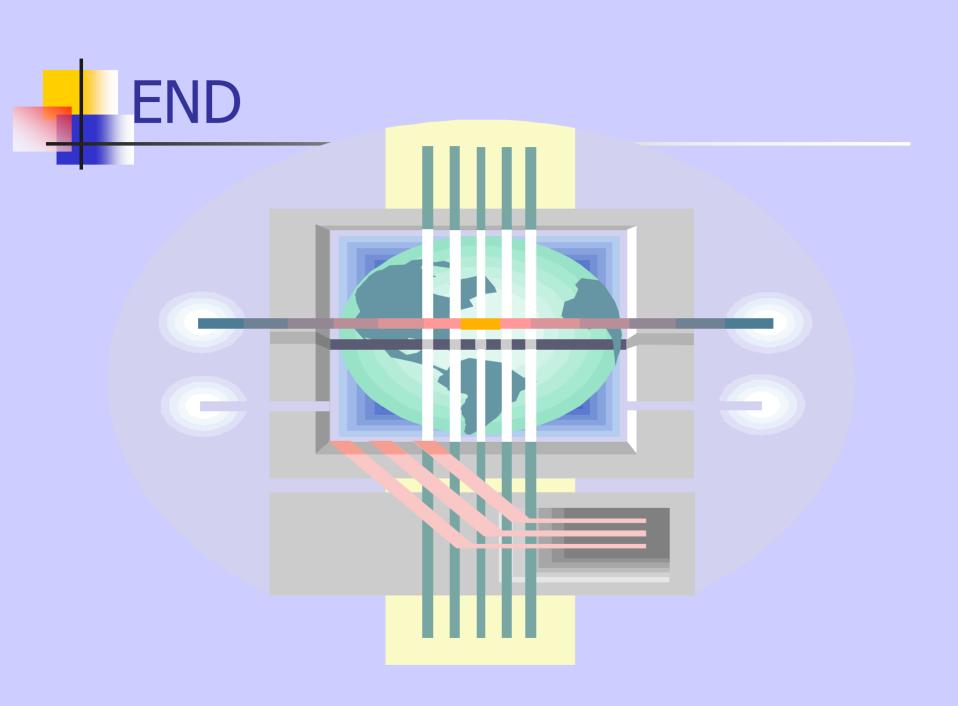


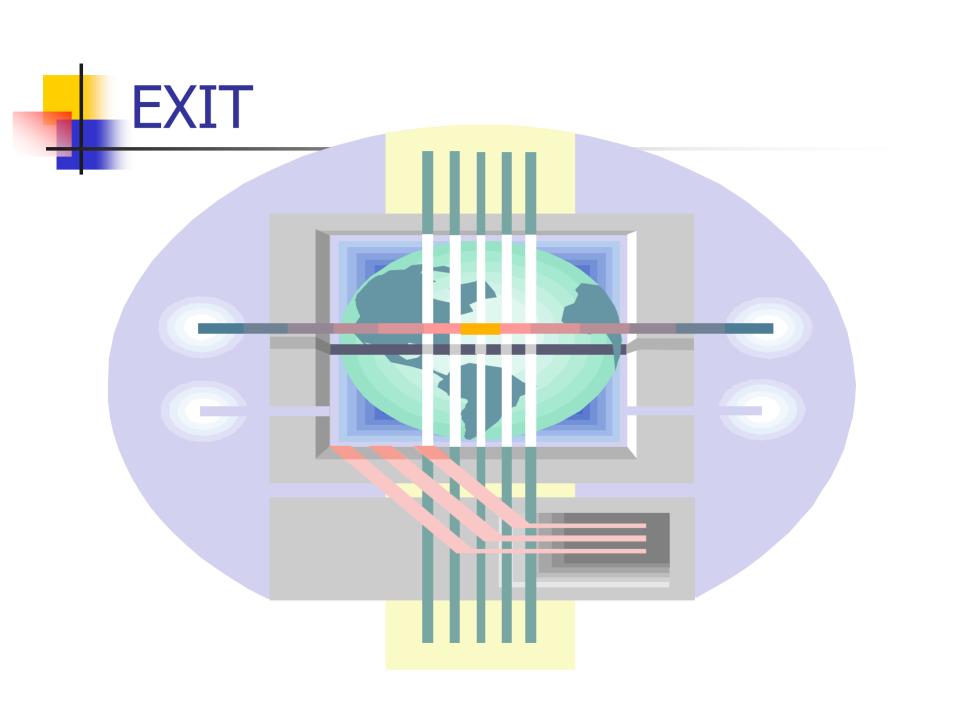
Summary: CHAPIS Visualization Tool

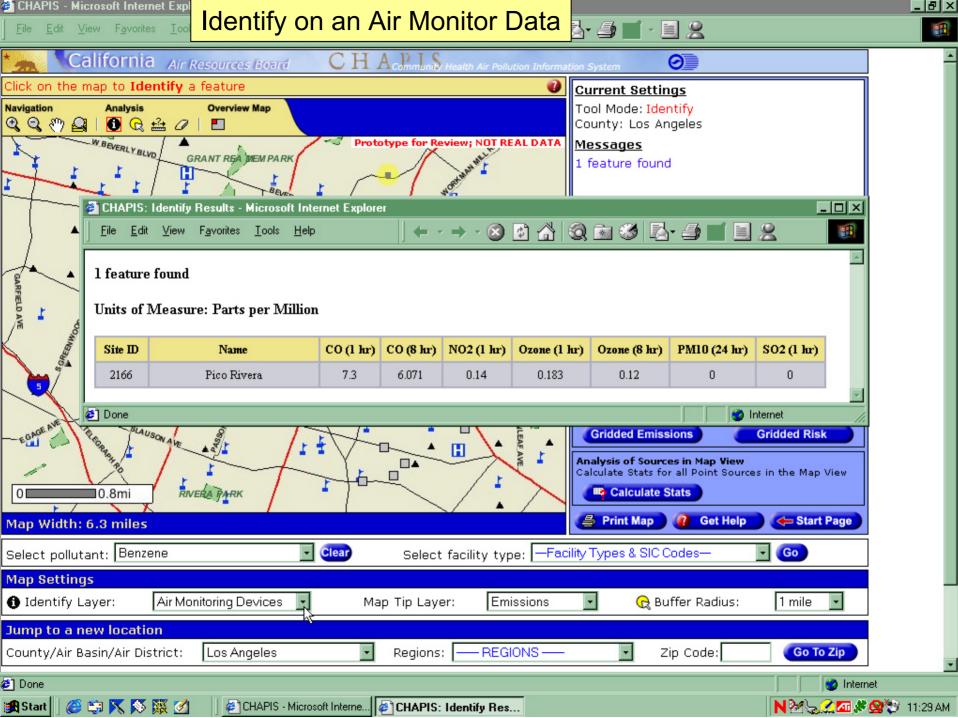
- CHAPIS Phase 1 helps users visualize and analyze emission data spatially
- Long-term goal: combine emissions, air monitors, modeling, toxic risk, and other data
- Data quality is key
- Communicate data -- promote involvement and improve decision-making

Acknowledgements

- VESTRA Resources, Inc. CHAPIS programming
 - David Marley, Mark Smith, Perry Rice
- Dillingham Software Engineering HARP program
 - Jeff Dillingham
- Web page support
 - Desktop Advantage; Chris Halm, ARB







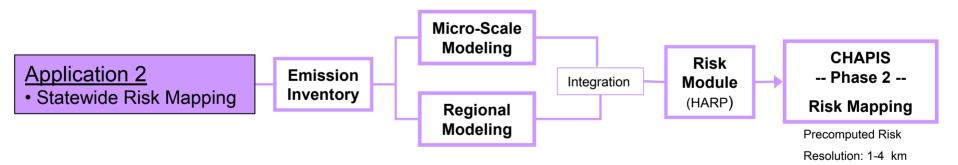
Air Pollution Impact Assessment

Applications and Tools

Web-based emission screening tools



Future Web-based risk screening tools



- * CHAPIS: Community Health Air Pollution Information System (web-mapping tool)
- * HARP: HotSpots Analysis and Reporting Program (emissions + dispersion + risk modules)

Air Pollution Impact Assessment

Applications and Tools

